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THE JERSEYMAN.

VOL. 6, No. 1.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

FEBRUARY, 1900.

Thomas Stevenson,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND,


And His Descendents in New Jersey.

BY DR. JOHN R. STEVENSON,

Haddonfield, N. J.

683022

SUSANNAH STEVENSON.

USANNAH STEVENSON (Edward², Thomas¹), daughter of Edward and Charity Stevenson, married Abraham Willett, son of Col. Thomas and Helena (Stoothoff) Willett, May 1, 1713, in Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I. Abraham Willett afterwards joined the Quakers.

By this marriage the matrimonial connections of the Stevensons and Willetts became somewhat mixed. Susannah's sister, Charity Stevenson, was the second wife of her husband's father Col. Thomas Willett, so that her sister became her mother-in-law; while her brother John Stevenson's daughter Abigail, married her husband's nephew Thomas Willett of Westchester. But besides this, Susannah's sister-in-law Elizabeth Willett married the former's first cousin Daniel Stevenson, thus she became sister-in-law and cousin to the same person.

Abraham and Susannah Willett's children were:

Charity Willett born 1714, died 1735; Helena Willett born 1715, married Joseph Rodman of New Rochelle, in 1758; Abraham Willett born 1717, married Hannah —, died in 1796; Margaret Willett born 1719, died young; Samuel Willett born 1722, married August 1, 1768, Samuel Cornell of Flushing; Thomas Willett born 1727, died unmarried in 1782; Mary Willett born 1729; Edward Willett born 1737, married Ann Van-Len June 9, 1778.

THOMAS STEVENSON.

No. 18. Thomas Stevenson (John³, Thomas², Thomas¹) the oldest son of John and Mercy (Jenings) Stevenson was born in 1707 or 1708. His grandfather Gov. Jenings dying in July

of the latter year bequeathed him £50. He removed, with his father and stepmother, from Burlington to Hunterdon county in 1727. For a wife he went to Long Island and married April 30, 1730, in Grace Church, Jamaica, Sarah Whitehead. The latter was the daughter of Jonathan Whitehead who married Sarah Field in 1703, and grand-daughter of *Major Daniel and Abigail (Stevenson) Whitehead. Sarah Whitehead, with her father and mother and seven brothers and sisters were baptized on the same day, April 18, 1713, by the Rev. Mr. Poyer, Rector of Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I.

Thomas Stevenson by his marriage by a clergyman of the English Church lost his membership in the Friend's Meeting. Immediately on the death of his father, John Stevenson, he released to his stepmother, on Sept. 18, 1744, his right and title, as "oldest son and heir at law," to the homestead plantation. He settled on 326 acres

*Major Daniel Whitehead was born in 1646. He is sometimes styled junior, as his father bore the same name and was one of the early settlers on Long Island, dying in 1668 aged 65 years. For what military service Daniel Whitehead, Junior, acquired the title of Major is not known, but he was a wealthy and prominent man, and was one of the patentees of the town of Jamaica. He was for several years a member of the New York Assembly. He died in Newtown, where his will was dated September 13, 1703. This instrument, which is a very long document, was probated October 30, 1704. In it he names all of his children, eight in number, "To Jonathan Whitehead, (oldest son) he bequeaths, "besides what I have formerly given him by deed," all his lands in Jamaica, "between the Mill and Willin's Path, lying Westward of the Mill to John Okey's Land, and Southward as far as my land runs, and also my land in Cowneck in the Township of Hempstead, and all that my quarter part of the Mill standing in Gildersleeves Creek in the s'd Neck in Jamaica," except a piece of meadow bought of "Mr. Anthony Waters." After leaving bequests of land, houses and money to all his children, several legacies to friends and other relatives, and £20 to the Town of Jamaica towards the maintenance of a grammar school, he orders all his other lands in Jamaica, Hempstead, Oyster Bay, Nissequa, in the County of Suffolk, and in the Colony of Connecticut, to be sold and the proceeds be divided between his two sons Jonathan and Thomas Whitehead.

on the north side of the "Musconetcong Hills" in Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon County. His name is on the poll list of voters of that township in 1738. No record of his death is preserved and as far as known he had but one child to reach maturity.

LXXXVIII. John.

JOHN STEVENSON.

No. 19. John Stevenson, (John³, Thomas², Thomas¹), son of John and Mercy (Jenings) Stevenson, appears to have been taken in charge by his uncle Nathaniel Stevenson (No. 27) of Nottingham Township, Burlington County, who before his death in 1736 had given him 200 acres of his plantation, and by will left to his children 300 acres more. John Stevenson took license, April 2, 1739, to marry Martha Walton, "daughter of Martha Borden, late Walton." His children were:

LXXXIX. John.

XC. Martha.

SAMUEL STEVENSON.

No. 20. Samuel Stevenson, (John³, Thomas², Thomas¹), son of John and Mercy (Jenings) Stevenson. There is no record of his birth or marriage. He settled in Nottingham Township, near to his brother John, and dealt considerably in land both in his own neighborhood and in northern New Jersey. His wife was named Elizabeth. His will is dated 27 day, 4 mo., 1791, and was proved on Feb. 20, 1793. He had one daughter:

XCI. Ann, who took license on January 4; 1769, to marry Joseph Clayton, by whom she appears to have had but one child,—Samuel Clayton.

ANN STEVENSON.

No. 21. Ann Stevenson, (John³, Thomas², Thomas¹), daughter of John and Mercy (Jenings) Stevenson was born about 1711. She married Daniel Doughty in Chesterfield Friend's Meeting 3 day, 11 mo., 1729. Daniel Doughty was born 17 day, 10 mo., 1703. His father, Jacob Doughty, was born on Long Island, 14 day, 12 mo., 1671; and his mother Amy, who was the daughter of Major Daniel and Abigail (Stevenson) Whitehead was born 17 day, 6 mo., 1679. A sketch of Daniel Doughty's eccentric great-grand father is given on page 34, vol. 5, of the Jerseyman. His grand-father Elias Doughty, who lived in Flushing. L. I., was a delegate in 1665, to the first Provincial Assembly after the conquest of the New Netherlands by the English, and helped to promulgate what are known as the "Dukes laws." His father, Jacob Doughty, was a Friend

and a member of the Flushing Meeting. The latter upon his removal to Burlington County, N. J., took a certificate from that meeting, which is dated 1 day, 2 mo., 1714, and presented it to the Chesterfield Meeting. In the year 1721, he sat as one of the Judges of the Burlington County Court. About the year 1728 he removed to Hunterdon County and became one of the Justices of that county in 1730. Daniel Doughty, his son, was elected a member of the New Jersey Assembly, from Hunterdon County, in 1744, and served in the fourteenth and fifteenth assemblies. Shortly after the close of his legislative career he removed to Chesterfield in Burlington County, taking to the Friends Meeting there a certificate from Quakertown Meeting bearing date 14 day, 11 mo., 1748. Daniel Doughty's wife Ann, died 24 day, 7 mo., 1742. He married second, Edith, widow of Thomas Newbold, by a certificate of permission from the Quakertown Meeting bearing the date 8 day, 8 mo., 1747. He died in 1778.

Daniel and Ann Doughty's children were:

Mary, born 27 day. 1 mo., 1731, married William Lovett Smith, brother of the historian Samuel Smith, on 15 day, 9 mo., 1749 and died 14 day, 12 mo., 1794. Had children; Lovett Smith who died young; Daniel Doughty Smith, who married Elizabeth Schooley; Anne Smith who married John Gill, Elizabeth Smith; Abigail Smith, who married John Earl; Mary Smith, who married Barzilla Burr and William Lovett Smith, who married Eliza Lacy. Anne Doughty, born 1 day, 2 mo., 1734; died 12 day, 7 mo., 1742. Jacob Doughty, born 4 day, 11 mo., 1766-7; died 9 day, 7 mo., 1741. Mercy Doughty, born 16 day, 4 mo., 1742; died 14 day, 7 mo., 1742.

ABIGAIL STEVENSON.

No. 22. Abigail Stevenson, (John³, Thomas², Thomas¹), daughter of John and Mercy (Jenings) Stevenson. There is no record of her birth but the following explains her marriage; "At a Monthly Meeting of Friends held at their Meeting House in Chesterfield, 6th of the 3mo., 1742, Peter Smoak and Abigail Stevenson declared their Intention of Marriage with each other, it being the first time; Samuel Large and Thomas Wright are appointed to enquire concerning the conversation and clearance on account of marriage and make report to next Monthly Meeting."

"At a monthly Meeting of Friends held in their Meeting House in Chesterfield, the 3rd of 4 mo., 1742, Peter Smoak and Abigail Stevenson the second time appeared at the Meeting and declared their Intention of Marriage. Nothing appearing

to obstruct they have liberty to accomplish the same according to good order. Daniel Doughty and Samuel Schooley to attend the marriage."

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends held at their Meeting in Chesterfield, the 5th of the 6 mo., 1742. The Meeting received a report from Bethlehem Meeting that the marriage of Peter Smoak and Abigail Stevenson was orderly."

Peter Schumck (Smoak) belonged to the Bethlehem Friend's Meeting. On the 8 day, 1 mo., 1750 he was appointed by it a member of the committee to fix upon a place for building a meeting house at Great Meadows, which was accomplished as is evinced by the following minute, entered under date 2 day, 10 mo., 1763. "Agreeable to the direction of the last Q. M., we have appointed Peter Smoak and Jacob Lundy to attend the committee who are to consider the rebuilding of Hardwick Meeting house in order to enform of our agreement concerning the plan of the said house which is as follows vizt; 40 feet long and 25 feet wide in the clear and one story high. We have raised by subscription at Hardwick and Kingwood the sum of 80 pounds."

The children of Peter and Abigail (Stevenson) Schmuck were:

Margaret, born 21 day, 3 mo., 1743; died 24 day, 11 mo., 1745. Elizabeth Schmuck, born 23 day, 9 mo., 1744; married (first intention) Joseph Wilson 5 day, 12 mo., 1768; died 16 day, 12 mo., 1832. Anne Schmuck, born 13 day, 10 mo., 1746. married (first intention) Moses Wilson 14 day, 11 mo., 1776.

Abigail Schmuck, born 27 day, 3 mo., 1748; married (first intention) Johathan Wilson 12 day, 3 mo., 1767, marriage 15 day, 4 mo., 1767. Sarah Schmuck, born 21 day, 2 mo., 1749; Christian Schmuck, born 23 day, 6 mo., 1752, married Mary Lundy, Jr., (first intention) 12 day, 10 mo., 1775, died 21 day, 9 mo., 1827; John Schmuck, born 22 day, 6 mo., 1754; died—1760. Christiana Schmuck, born 23 day, 9 mo., 1756; died 1760.

MERCY STEVENSON.

No. 23. Mercy Stevenson (John³, Thomas², Thomas¹), was the daughter of John and Mercy (Jenings) Stevenson, and was born about 1719 or 1720. She declared her first intention to marry Benjamin Williams in the Bethlehem (Quaker-town) Meeting 16 day, 7 mo., 1744. Benjamin and Walter Williams, sons of *Jeremiah, present-

*Jeremiah and Mary Williams moved from Long Island to Hunterdon County, N. J., a short time previous to the arrival of their son, and the recording of their certificates. Jeremiah Williams lived on a tract of land adjoining the plantation of John Stevenson near Quaker-town. Between 1755 and 1760 he removed to Noxmixon Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. An obituary notice of him entered on the minutes of the Bethlehem Meeting says that he was recommended by Friends on

ed on 10 day, 4 mo., 1744, a certificate to the Bethlehem Meeting from the Meeting at Westbury, L. I. After a few years residence in New Jersey, Benjamin Williams removed to Noxmixon Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1809. The children of Benjamin and Mercy Williams were:

Mary; Margaret, married John Hiff; Lydia, married David Burson; Ann, married Jacob Ritter; Susannah; John; Jeremiah; William; Benjamin, and Samuel who married Sarah Watson.

WILLIAM STEVENSON.

No. 24. William Stevenson, (John³, Thomas², Thomas¹), son of John and Margaret (Wood) Stevenson, was born 1 day, 12 mo., 1730. He married Mary (born 13 day, 2 mo., 1730), daughter of John and Alice Bunting, about the year 1754. They were married out of meeting, but made acknowledgement to that of Chesterfield, on 2 day, 9 mo., 1756, of their regrets at so doing and were again received into membership. They passed their lives in Burlington County, William Stevenson died 30 day, 8 mo., 1807; his wife Mary died 4 day, 4 mo., 1788. Their children were:

XCII. John,

XCIII. *Samuel, married Catharine Minor, and had children:

Thomas Minor, born 27 day, 3 mo., 1791; Rebecca Minor, born 28 day, 2 mo., 1793; Samuel, born 19 day, 10 mo., 1797; Ann, born ———, died 19 day, 4 mo., 1802; Lawrence, born 4 day, 9 mo., 1802; William, born 29 day, 12 mo., 1804; Catharine, born 7 day, 9 mo., 1806; James, removed to Ohio; Joseph, born 13 day, 4 mo., 1812, and Sarah, born 26 day, 4 mo., 1814.

XCIV. William, born ———, married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Allibone, of Red Stone, Pennsylvania.

XCV. James, born ———, married Ann Cooper.

XCVI. Alice Bunting, born 11 day, 5 mo., 1758, married †John Platt (born 8 mo., 1749) 23 day, 9 mo., 1784. Their children were:

Elizabeth Platt, born 9 day, 7 mo., 1785;

Martha Platt, born 27 day, 12 mo., 1787;

*Samuel Stevenson removed from Springfield to Mt. Holly, Burlington County in 1802, and his children's birth are copied from the Friend's records of Chesterfield and Mt. Holly meetings.

†In upper Springfield Meeting.

Long Island, and for many years "was a serviceable and constant attender of four meetings for worship and discipline, until he suffered his mind to be too much cast down by some disappointments and troubles he met with." He died at the house of his son, Benjamin Williams, 15 day, 5 mo., 1766, "aged 83 years, wanting about one month, and was devoutly buried in the Friends burying ground at Kingwood."

William Platt, born 13 day, 3 mo., 1790;
Mary Platt, born 21 day, 1 mo., 1793;
George Platt, born 19 day, 7 mo., 1795. The
family moved to Delaware.

XCVII. Susan, married John Brown.

SUSANNAH STEVENSON.

No. 25. Susannah Stevenson, (John², Thomas², Thomas¹), daughter of John and Margaret (Wood) Stevenson was born in 1736. She married William Newbold, their first intentions being declared in Chesterfield Meeting 7 day, 4 mo., 1757. William Newbold was the son of Thomas Newbold, and grandson of Michael Newbold, one of the early English Quaker settlers in Mansfield Township, Burlington County. The latter was one of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey. William Newbold died in 1794. *His children were:

Barzilla Newbold, born in 1759, died 1815, married Euphemia Reading; Thomas Newbold, born in 1760, died in 1823, married first Mary Taylor in 1789, and second her sister Ann in 1816. He removed to Bucks County, Pennsylvania and was member of Congress from 1807 to 1813; Charles Newbold, born in 1764, died in 1835, married Hope Sands in 1805 and lived at Cornwall, N. Y.; Edith Newbold, born in 1766, died in 1842, married Joseph Murfin Lawrie, in 1789; John Newbold, born in 1772, died in 1841, married Elizabeth Lawrie in 1795; Susan Newbold, born in 1774, died in 1825, married Thomas Clayton—no issue; Michael Newbold, born in 1762, died young.

WILLIAM STEVENSON.

No. 34. William Stevenson, (Daniel³, Thomas², Thomas¹), son of Daniel and †Elizabeth

*From family papers in possession of Prof William Romaine Newbold, of the University of Pennsylvania.

†A short Biography of Elizabeth Stevenson's father, Capt. Thomas Willett, is given under No. LXXVII.

(Willett) Stevenson of Newtown, L. I., was probably born about 1713, and according to his uncle Nathaniel Stevenson's will was living in 1736. This sketch of his family is most probably correct but is not clearly proven. He located near New Rochelle, in Westchester County, N. Y. His son:

XCVIII. Benjamin Stevenson married Elizabeth Pell and served for sometime as supervisor of New Rochelle, and had the following children:

XCIX. Samuel Stevenson,

C. Abigail Stevenson, married—Liggett

CI. Alexander Stevenson.

Of these children Samuel Stevenson, born February 25, 1765, married 1st—Guion, 2nd—Elizabeth Jones in 1797, and died November 24, 1806. His children were John, Leonard, Nicholas, Maria and Odell. The latter was born April 9, 1804, and married his cousin Elizabeth Jones October 16, 1833.

Odell Stevenson was the last of the name to represent the old place of this branch of the family, situated in Upper New Rochelle, town of New Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. His children were Samuel Stevenson, born 1834, died unmarried in 1857, and Jane P. Stevenson (born May 2, 1840) who married J. J. McGowen, in 1860.

The name of Stevenson of this branch having run out in order to perpetuate the name, and to represent one of the oldest places in Westchester County, J. J. and Jane (Stevenson) McGowen's oldest sons name was changed in 1880 by an Act of the New York Assembly, from Samuel Stevenson McGowen to Samuel M. Stevenson. In 1887 he married Eloise M. Stevenson of England*.

* From family papers in possession of Mrs. M. Stevenson of Bronxville, Greater New York.

To be Continued.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE Cherryville Baptist Church, 1349-1899,

PREPARED BY HIRAM E. DEATS,

And read at the Semi-Centennial Jubilee of the Church, October 18, 1899.

IT seems to be the fashion nowadays when work relative to the past of any organization needs to be done, to appoint one of the younger members to prepare it. This Church had almost attained its majority before I was born, and was already approaching its half century mark when I united with it; hence it has been necessary for me to depend almost entirely upon the writings of others for this brief history.

I cannot do better than to begin by quoting from the sketch of the Church prepared by Pastor T. S. Griffiths and read at the meeting of the Central New Jersey Baptist Association held with us October twenty-sixth, 1882.

"We imagine that in the future and final review of human lives and of human affairs, the unwritten histories of men and of their doings will be found to be of more value and of vastly greater moment than the highest estimate we had made of the men and of their works; which, though it dazzled the eye, charmed the ear and thrilled the nerves, will then be seen to have been only the scaffolding of their life work. The bread we eat had been an aversion but for the little leaven, of which it gives no sign. The hued waters leaking from the cracks of the earth waste away valueless, yet they index the ores hidden out of sight. We record the organization of Churches and the names of their constituents as matters of importance, but scarce note that the event memorializes a birth-hour of interests of vastly greater value than even those of that sublime moment in the material creation, when God said 'Let there be light,' and there was light.

"Whence are such as are here to-day? And how come they with common convictions of truth, so contestant with the general teachings of Christendom? A part of the minorities so patient and true under reproach and persecution, so steady and invincible in their own time and place; holding for God, for men, and for the time to come, the truth as the truth is in Jesus?

"The seed of these songs and prayers and ministers of this Church, and of the unending lines of influence which we are tracing to-day, widening and deepening as they crowd out from their starting point, was as a mustard seed, the least of all seeds.

"One hundred and thirty-five years ago, two men gave a lot of ground for a Baptist Meeting House in the then wilderness, but now known as the corner of Main and Church streets in Flemington. A House of Worship was built on it. After a while a Church was formed and Pastors ministered there, and forty-five years of varying interest elapsed.

"Eighty-eight years since, Charles Bartolette came to preach, for one year, as an experiment, to the discouraged and feeble Church and he labored with them as their Pastor for thirty-four years. Some here still active in the vineyard and ripening for glory, cherish his memory, and speak of his endowments of wisdom and of the strength with which he trained men and women to be pillars in the House of God. Intrenched by his convictions in the Calvinistic formula of Divine Truth he dispensed no milk and water diet nor beat about point to point in his ministrations, and was by reason of his embedment in the doctrines of the Divine Sovereignty a man of an eminently practical missionary spirit. Hunterdon and the adjacent regions felt his presence and his power.

"He traversed all this section preaching in private houses, baptising converts and planting the seed of Churches. And we this day and thus make mention of him as the man of God to whom more than to any other the Cherryville Church owes its origin."

Occasional sermons were also preached in this region by other ministers, among whom Rev. Thomas Barras is remembered. At its February meeting in 1849, the Board of the State Convention appointed a Missionary, Rev. Edwin R. Hera, to labor in this field. He began his work on the eighth of April, making Cherryville the center of his operations. Within six months, forty-nine members were enrolled as Constituents of a Church. A lot of ground containing sixty-six hundredths of an acre was given by David Everitt as his share of the expense of building the church. The deed for it is dated February ninth, 1850, and is recorded in Vol. 96, page 102, of Deeds, for Hunterdon County.

The Minute Book of this Church is full of blanks during its early years. There is evidence that its business meetings were held quite regularly

during the first few years of its existence, but the Clerks apparently thought that it was not important that a record of their doings be preserved. I have deemed it better to treat the subject chronologically as a whole, rather than by subject.

On the second of October, 1849, forty-four persons met in the house on the corner, now occupied by Asa Case, Rev. Edwin R. Hera being Chairman, and Hiram Deats, Secretary. Resolutions were passed to the effect that it was deemed both proper and expedient that a Baptist Church be organized in this vicinity and as a majority of those present were members of the Flemington Church, this letter was prepared, signed, and addressed to that Church;

"For some years past our minds have been directed to the establishing of a separate Baptist Church in the vicinity of Quakertown; but not till recently have incipient measures been taken to effect the long contemplated object. And we now firmly believe the time has arrived when God in his Providence calls upon us to raise the standard of the cross at Cherryville.

"In view of this we, the undersigned do most respectfully ask for our letters of dismission to form a distinct organization. And as in days past we have taken sweeter counsel together, the recollection of it will often occupy our thought in our future reflective hours, and as the memory of the past thrills our souls it will lead us to a throne of heavenly grace on your behalf.

"And as the changes of our pilgrimage are various we most earnestly solicit your prayers that our heavenly Father guide us into all truth, and that this separation may redound to His honor and glory. We do most affectionately invite you to participate in our meetings, and we shall feel a pleasure in accepting the same privilege from you. And may the God of all grace bless and prosper you, that saints may be edified, the afflicted comforted and sinners converted to the glory of His name."

(Signed). John D. Bowne
Sarah Bowne
William J. Bowne
Mariah Baldwin
Margaret Bowne
Jonathan Case
Rebecca Case
Asa Case
Elizabeth Ann Case
David Case
Susan Case
William Case
Mary Jane Case
Hiram Deats
Rebecca Deats

David Everitt
Susan Everitt
Grace Emons
James P. Gary
Samuel Hartpence
Sarah Hartpence
Catharine Kuhl
Susan Marshall
Ann Mariah McPherson
Charles Rolebock
Margaret Runkle
Catharine Ann Rockafellow
William S. Rockafellow
Catharine Rockafellow
William B. Smith
Joseph Trimmer
Deborah Trimmer
Elijah Warford
Amanda Warford
Jacob West
Matilda West
Wm. R. Young
Hannah Young
Sarah Ann Yawger

The following were the Constituent members from Kingwood.

Joseph G. Case
John Downing
Jesse Dalrymple
Martha Dalrymple
Ellen Emons
Mary McPherson
John Pierson
Mary Pierson
Eliza Pierson
Joseph B. Pierson

And from Bethlehem,
Hannah Ann Brown

These were recognized as a regular Baptist Church by a Council called from neighboring Churches on the twenty-first of November following, the service being held in the house of David Everitt. Rev. Levi G. Beck and Rev. William B. Shrope represented the Flemington Church, Rev. Charles Cox, Kingwood, Rev. John Davis and Rev. Joseph Wright, Lambertville, the latter being Chairman. After hearing a statement of the movement it was unanimously resolved to proceed to the Constitution of the Church. Rev. John Davis preached the sermon, from the sixteenth Chapter of Matthew, the eighteenth verse; "And I say also unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Rev. William B. Shrope offered prayer, Rev. Levi G. Beck gave the right hand of

fellowship and Rev. Joseph Wright delivered the charge.

On the first of December, 1849, the constituent members met at the house of John D. Bowne, at which time the first officers of the Church were chosen. Joseph Trimmer was elected Clerk; Christopher Case, Samuel Hartpence, William R. Young, Joseph Trimmer and William S. Rockafellow, Trustees; John Pierson, Hiram Deats and Elijah Warford, Deacons; and also a Building Committee of seven members. At this meeting also, the duties of the various officers of the Church were defined.

On the eleventh of December another meeting was held at the same place and it was resolved to proceed to the erection of a meeting house, that it should be built of stone, 50 feet long and 40 feet broad and that the work should be done by *contract.

On the twenty-seventh of December, however, the resolution that the house should be built of stone was rescinded.

On the eleventh of December, 1849, the Church called its first Pastor, Rev. Edwin R. Hera, who had been so active in its organization, to take charge from the first of April, 1850, for one year.

On September twelfth, 1850, it was resolved to make application for admission into the Central New Jersey Baptist Association and the first delegates to the Association were Hiram Deats and John Pierson.

The Church building was finished in November, 1850, and the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Henry C. Fish. The cost of the building was probably about \$2,600.

On January fifth, 1852, appears the first mention of a stated Prayer Meeting in connection with the Church work and reads as follows:—"Whereas the doctrine of local prayer is strongly taught in the sacred scriptures and as we esteem it essential to the maintenance of vital Godliness in our midst; therefore resolved that we regard it our imperative duty to uphold and maintain such institution in our midst as a Church."

In March, the same year, a committee was appointed to procure trees and set them out in front of the meeting house and on May first, 1852, that committee reported that the trees had been purchased and set.

At the meeting of July second, 1853, the resignation of Rev. E. R. Hera was received and accepted. He served as Pastor three years and three months and was previous to his recognition as Pastor, in service for more than a year in this vicinity. He baptised thirty-two. The annual

average of gain under his labors was eighteen.

Mr. Hera and his wife took letters to join the Baptist Church in Dover, Delaware. For some time following this, the pastors from neighboring towns and laymen supplied the Church. The minutes are on this point singularly complete, mention being made every Sunday of the name of the preacher.

On December fourth, 1853, the Church unanimously agreed to employ Rev. William B. Shrope to supply them for a term of six months. During this time calls were extended to two ministers to settle with the Church but neither was unanimous and neither was accepted. During the time that the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Mr. Shrope the Church enjoyed a considerable revival and a number were added to the roll of members.

On the first of July, 1854, a unanimous call was extended to Rev. Bergen Stelle which was immediately accepted and he entered on his labors the first Sabbath in July, 1854.

During this year an attempt was made to pay off the debt on the meeting house. There seems to be no definite account of the cost of the first building nor any definite statement of the debt, but on the second of September, 1857, it is recorded that six hundred and ninety dollars had been signed and collected and later it is recorded that the balance of the debt was raised.

Joseph Trimmer who served as Clerk from the beginning, removed from the neighborhood the latter part of 1854, and on the fourth of November Joseph B. Pierson was chosen to succeed him. About this time also the stone wall around the grave yard was built.

At the first meeting in January, 1855, the Rules of Order and Church discipline in use in the First Baptist Church of Hoboken were adopted with slight alterations, and also the covenant of the Somerville Baptist Church, both of these changing in some particulars those adopted at the foundation of the Church.

The first definite statement of the Church's interest in Missionary work, is on June thirteenth, 1855, when it was resolved that a collection be taken on the first Sabbath in every month for Missionary purposes.

On the fifth of September, 1857, it was resolved to grant individuals the privilege of building sheds on the Meeting House lot and the first row of sheds North of the Church was built about this time. On the fourth of September, 1858, the resignation of Joseph B. Pierson as Clerk was received and Joseph C. Buchanan was elected in his stead.

On the fifth of September 1863, Joseph C. Buchanan tendered his resignation as Clerk and

*I am since reliably informed that John Pierson had the contract at \$2,500.

his brother, James Buchanan was elected his successor. At this meeting Joseph C. Buchanan was licensed to preach. Elijah Rittenhouse, a member received by letter from another church was also a licentiate.

On the fifth of March, 1864, it was resolved that the recommendation of the Central New Jersey Baptist Association, that copies be kept of the statistics in the annual letter and that they be entered in the Minute Book, be followed. The Clerk was also ordered to preserve a copy of the Minutes of both the Association and Convention. We are sorry to say that this, so far as can be learned has never been done and even at this late date the Church is not in the possession of any records other than the Minute Book and Register.

To the younger generation who are accustomed to the use of petroleum, both in its crude and its manufactured forms, the resolution of April thirtieth, 1864, that the Trustees be authorized to have the lamps belonging to the Church altered so that kerosene oil could be burned in them will seem very strange. They were originally intended to burn *camphene.

The Rev. Bergen Stelle died August ninth, 1864. For ten years he was instant in season and out of season, universally beloved and eminently useful. He was summoned in the prime of his years and in the midst of growing strength by the Master to higher service in His own court of glory. He baptised fifty-seven and the annual average of increase during his ministry was nine.

There is entered upon the Church book an extended report of a committee, regarding his life and the esteem in which his character and work were held.

He was baptised and became a member of the Piscataway Baptist Church in the year 1836. He was licensed to preach in 1848, and began his labors as a Missionary at George's Road near New Brunswick. He was ordained at Piscataway in 1850, and came to the Cherryville Church four years later.

On October fifteenth, 1864, Rev. William D. Hires was unanimously called, accepting his charge the following month, and continuing as

*A trade name for rectified oil of turpentine, used for lighting before kerosene was introduced.

Pastor until February, 1867. Twenty-one were baptised and the annual average of gain during his pastorate was eleven.

On the thirty-first of December, 1864, James Buchanan resigned as Church Clerk and was succeeded by John Pierson, who served for eighteen years.

The first recorded contribution from the Church to the Education Society was on the tenth of November, 1866, when a committee of two was appointed to solicit subscriptions to aid in that work.

Rev. William D. Hires' pastorate ended in 1867, and on May fourth following, he and his family were granted letters of dismission to unite with the Baptist Church at Imlaystown.

On May eighteenth, it was unanimously resolved that the Church extend a call, in connection with the Baptist Church at Croton, to the Rev. William Humpstone to become Pastor of the two churches from June 1867, to April 1868, ten months in all. His pastorate was successful, twelve being baptised and twenty in all uniting with this Church.

For a year following the time when Rev. Mr. Humpstone ceased to be Pastor, the Church depended on supplies.

On April sixteenth, 1869, a call was extended to Rev. E. S. Lear of Lewisburg, which was accepted and he entered immediately on his duties.

On the second of January, 1869, the Trustees announced that they had purchased the house on the corner, now owned and occupied by Asa Case, for a parsonage and a committee was appointed to circulate subscription papers and to raise the money and pay for the same, which was done within a short time.

On the fourth of March, 1871, a call was extended to the Rev. Chas. E. Young, at that time Pastor at Plainfield and he entered on his labors the first Sabbath in April 1871, preaching in addition, on the two previous Sundays.

On the ninth of November, 1872, the Church places itself on record as opposing the renting of the Church for the use of a public singing school, an institution that was popular and largely patronized at that time.

To be Concluded in Vol. 6, No. 2.

THE JERSEYMAN,

VOL. 6, No. 2.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

MAY, 1900.

Thomas Stevenson,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND,

And His Descendents in New Jersey.

BY DR. JOHN R. STEVENSON,

Haddonfield, N. J.

JOHN STEVENSON.

No. 51. John Stevenson (John³, Edward², Thomas¹), son of John and ——— Stevenson, of Westchester, N. Y., was born about 1712. His wife was named Anna. In 1743 he was living in Flushing, L. I.; but a few years afterwards he was a resident of Westchester county, N. Y., as appears by the following deed,* dated July 11, 1758, viz.: "John Burrows, merchant, and William Hendrickson, Esq., both of Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey," executors of the estate of William Watson to "John Stevenson, of *Marrianac*, West Chester, Province of New York, Gent.," for 210 acres and some meadow land (consideration £1,000) in Middletown, N. J. The assessment roll of this latter place for 1758 and 1759, contains the names of John Stevenson and his brother James; the latter assessed for twenty horses and cattle; the former for ten. Besides these the roll contained the names of Edward, David and a second John. John Stevenson was living in 1761, as he executed a deed in that year, but was deceased before 1783.

John and Anna Stevenson's children were:

CH. Samuel Stevenson, born ———, married Anne, daughter of John Willits,† and had issue; Benjamin, married Elizabeth Field; Shore, married Mary, daughter of James Mott (their children were: Hannah Stevenson, born July 5, 1774, who married Richard Salter Hartshorne, September 20, 1798; John Stevenson, left no issue; Shore Stevenson, left no issue; Samuel Stevenson, married Anna, daughter of Thomas Willits; Anna Stevenson, who married her brother-in-law, Richard Salter Hartshorne, second

wife; Edward, Rebecca and Abigail Stevenson).*

CIII. Benjamin Stevenson. He is mentioned with his brother Samuel in his uncle James Stevenson's will.

THOMAS STEVENSON.

No. 54. Thomas Stevenson (Elnathan³, Edward², Thomas¹), son of Elnathan and Sarah (Cornell) Stevenson, was born† June 14, 1719. He was married in Burlington Friends' Meeting, 1 mo. (March), 20 day, 1740, to Alice, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Scholey (Schooley) Shinn, born 20 day, 1 mo., 1721.

Alice Shinn was a great-granddaughter of John Shinn, who, Smith, in his history of New Jersey, mentions as having arrived in Burlington between 1678 and 1682. He located on Birch Creek, and made several purchases of land. His will is dated Springfield Township, January 14, 1711.‡ He had several daughters and three sons, John, James and Thomas. The latter married 1 mo., 1693, Mary, daughter of Richard and Abigail Stockton, who had removed the year previous from Flushing, Long Island, to Oneanockon, Springfield Township, Burlington County, N. J. Thomas Shinn died in 1694, leaving one son, Thomas, and a posthumous son named Samuel Shinn, born 15 day, 2 mo., 1695. The relationship is clearly set out in a deed of trust executed December 28, 1697. ¶It recites, "Mary Shinn, of Burlington County, widow of Thomas Shinn, deceased, late of said county, to Richard Stockton, Jr., brother

*From mss. history of the Taylor family, by Asher Taylor, deceased, a native of Middletown, N. J., and long time a resident of Jersey City.

‡The date of the birth of Thomas Stevenson, together with those of his brothers and sisters, were taken from the family Bible of Elnathan Stevenson, in possession of the Stewart family.

†Liber I, page 337

‡Lib. B, page 186.

*Liber G 3, page 170, Trenton.

†John Willits was son of Hope Willits, of Cape May.

of said Mary, and John Shinn, Jr., of said county, brother-in-law of said Mary," about "to be married to Silas Crispin,* of Pennsylvania," conveys by deed of trust, land and "a negro boy, Tabby, for the use of Thomas and Samuel Shinn, sons of said Mary," given her "by her late husband, Thomas Shinn, deceased, by will dated November, 1694." Samuel Shinn, the posthumous son of Thomas, married Sarah Schooley, 4 mo., 1718.

Thomas Stevenson was presented by his father with 250 acres of land out of his Amwell tract in Hunterdon County, where he settled, and lived but a few short years, dying in 1748. His brother-in-law, William Pettit, was made administrator of his estate on September 22 of that year.

Thomas and Alice (Shinn)Stevenson's children were :

CIV. Samuel.

CV. Thomas Stevenson, who married Isabella Hunt, and had issue : Samuel Stevenson, died unmarried ; Euphemia Stevenson, married Isaiah Hazleton ; Ashfield Stevenson, died unmarried in 1795 ; Isaac Stevenson, married Sarah Collins, September 16, 1804, and Elizabeth Stevenson, who died unmarried.

CVI. William Stevenson, married Rachel Griffith, the license being dated and recorded at Mt. Holly, November 5, 1770, the same day their second intention was declared in Burlington Friends' Meeting. William Stevenson dying, his widow, Rachel, married 3 day, 1 mo., 1791, Lewis Rossell.

William and Rachel Stevenson had issue : Micajah Stevenson, married Elizabeth ———, February 6, 1800, died July 22, 1842 ; Ezra B. Stevenson, died unmarried ; Jonathan Stevenson, married Jane Cox ; Cornell Stevenson, married Patience Marter, October 4, 1804 ; John Stevenson, died unmarried ; Ann Stevenson, born 1775, married William Elberston, January 9, 1803, died March 9, 1829 ; Thomas Stevenson, born November 16, 1773, married in 1791 Elizabeth Kemble, and died March 19, 1811 ; Samuel Stevenson, married Ellen Mahany.

CVII. Elnathan Stevenson, born ———, married Bathsheba, daughter of William and Tamer Norcross. Their marriage license is dated October 24, 1767, and they were married next day at Mt. Holly by Rev. J. Odell, missionary from St. Mary's Church, Burlington. They had issue : Tamar Stevenson, born March 13, 1768, married August 1795, Stacy Lippincott, 2d, February 7, 1802, Samuel Quicksall, died June 2, 1861 ; Alice

Stevenson, born October 23, 1770, married Seth Lucas Gibbs, October 20, 1788 ; William Stevenson, born January 19, 1774, married Priscilla, daughter of Isaac Lippincott, April 26, 1798 ; Caleb Stevenson, born November 23, 1776, married January 8, 1804, Mary Stockton ; Ezra Stevenson, died unmarried.

CVIII. Sarah Stevenson, born ———, married Elton Kemble September 14, 1761, and had issue : Thomas Kemble, married Clemence Clement ; Hannah Kemble, married John Foster ; Elizabeth Kemble, born October 22, 1774, married in 1791 Thomas Stevenson, son of William and Rachael ; Elton Kemble, died unmarried.

CORNELL STEVENSON.

No. 55. Cornell Stevenson (Elnathan³, Edward², Thomas¹), son of Elnathan and Sarah (Cornell) Stevenson, was born 10 day, 12 mo., 1724-5. He passed meeting at Chesterfield, the first time on 2d day, 9 mo., 1749, to marry Mary Hedger. She was the daughter of Eliakin and Susannah Hedger, and was born in Flushing, Long Island, 13 day, 1 mo., 1725. Cornell Stevenson's father, Elnathan, had bequeathed him (1748) 250 acres of land out of his Amwell tract, upon which stood a house built by Philip Philips, who appears to have been at one time a tenant upon it. Here Cornell lived about ten years. On December 8, 1762, he bought part of his brother Elnathan's land in township of Burlington. This was part of the 480 acres bought by William Stevenson of his father-in-law, Gov. Jennings, sold by him to his cousin, John Stevenson, and by the latter transferred to his brother, Elnathan, and bequeathed by the last named to his son, Elnathan, Jr. To this tract, with additional purchased land, Cornell Stevenson removed, his wife, Mary taking her certificate from Chesterfield to Burlington Friends' Meeting 1 day, 9 mo., 1763. Cornell Stevenson died 6 day, 1 mo., 1788, and his wife, Mary, 6 day, 1 mo., 1786. Their children were :

CIX. Susannah, born 28 day, 7 mo., 1750, married Henry Page.

CX. Isaac Stevenson, born 10 day, 4 mo., 1752 ; died 7 day, 9 mo., 1758.

CXI. Sarah Stevenson, born 13 day, 2 mo., 1754, married Stephen, son of Stephen and Mercy Comfort, 5 day, 5 mo., 1776, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, died April 18, 1837, and had issue : David Comfort, born April 27, 1777, married Beulah Walton ; Samuel Comfort, born December 6, 1778, married 21 day, 2 mo., 1800, Elizabeth James ; Jeremiah Comfort, born July 4, 1780, married October 10, 1807, Sarah Cooper ; Stephen Comfort, born March 7, 1782, married April 4, 1807, Lydia Jones.

*Silas Crispin was son of Rear Admiral Crispin of the British Navy, and first cousin of William Penn.

CXII. Mary Stevenson, born 26 day, 12 mo., 1755, married Samuel Haines October 16, 1788, and had issue: Lydia Haines, born July 31, 1789, died unmarried; Robert Wil-lits Haines, born January 2, 1790, married May —, 1817, Edith Rogers; Ezra Haines, born September 26, 1795, married Lucy Bishop, November 13, 1827; Hannah Haines, born May 11, 1798, married Joseph Ridgway Bishop, October 7, 1824.

CXIII. Elnathan Stevenson, born 18 day, 9 mo., 1757; died 28 day, 8 mo., 1758.

CXIV. Deborah Stevenson, born 17 day, 12 mo., 1759, married Edward Darnell, March 15, 1787, and had issue: Edward Darnell, married Sarah F. Richards, September 20, 1819.

CXV. Elizabeth Stevenson, born 26 day, 12 mo., 1761, married Joseph, son of Samuel and Mary Satterthwaite, March 12, 1789, and had issue: Samuel Satterthwaite, born July 2, 1790, married Hannah, daughter of Caleb and Sarah Atkinson, December 10, 1818; Joseph Satterthwaite, born May 7, 1792, married Elizabeth Fisher; Daniel Satterthwaite, born September 4, 1779, married Ann Satterthwaite; Mary Satterthwaite, born October 26, 1796, died unmarried; Elizabeth Satterthwaite, born March 5, 1799, died unmarried; Reuben Satterthwaite, born March 17, 1801, married Rachel Atkinson; Deborah Satterthwaite, born December 7, 1803, married Joseph, son of Joshua and Ann Satterthwaite, April 13, 1825.

CXVI. Cornell Stevenson, born 2 day, 5 mo., 1765, married Ann, daughter of Joseph and Mary Haines, 13 day, 5 mo., 1790, and died 9 day, 3 mo., 1818. Had issue: Elizabeth H. Stevenson, born April 14, 1791, married Thomas Stewart; Joseph Stevenson, born November 6, 1792, married Anna Satterthwaite, daughter of Joshua, 4 day, 11 mo., 1819, and died April 22, 1871; Joshua Stevenson, born 9 day, 12 mo., 1794, married Hannah Evans; Stacy Stevenson, born 24 day, 6 mo., 1797, died unmarried; Cornell Stevenson, born 24 day, 10 mo., 1799, died unmarried December 28, 1831; David Stevenson, born 22 day, 1 mo., 1802, died unmarried January 17, 1841; Marmaduke Stevenson, born 2 day, 1 mo., 1805, died October 10, 1812; Mary Stevenson, born 15 day, 8 mo., 1807, died unmarried December 1, 1878.

ELNATHAN STEVENSON.

No. 56. Elnathan Stevenson (Elnathan³, Edward², Thomas¹), son of Elnathan and Sarah

(Cornell) Stevenson, was born January 21, 1729. His license to marry Mary Riley is dated October 21, 1756. By the will of his father he was left the homestead plantation, near Burlington. As has been previously stated, this was part of the original Gov. Jening's plantation. In 1762 Elnathan Stevenson disposes of a portion of it to his brother, Cornell. He died April 5, 1783. His children were:

CXVII. Charity Stevenson, born June 6, 1758, married John Kemble, September 24, 1778, and had issue: Charles Kemble, born May 6, 1779, died June 7, 1779; Mary Kemble, born July 17, 1781, died April 6, 1783; Ann Kemble, born December 10, 1783, married Thomas Spencer; George Kemble, born July 27, 1786; Daniel Kemble, born February 6, 1789; Elizabeth Kemble, born November 3, 1792, died April 3, 1796; Harriet Kemble, born September 7, 1793, married Theodore Megargee; Susannah Kemble, born March 30, 1796, married William Bunting; Nathan Kemble, born June 17, 1798, married Mary ———.

CXVIII. Sarah Stevenson, born May 13, 1762, married Thomas Wimer and had issue: Mary, Daniel, Hannah, Sarah and Thomas Wimer.

CXIX. Daniel Stevenson, born September 12, 1764, married Mary Kerlin October 8, 1783, and had issue: Ann Stevenson, born February 1, 1790, died April 10, 1790; John G. Stevenson, born May 26, 1791, married, 1st, Catharine Ware, September 21, 1815; 2d, Elizabeth Hammett, August 7, 1819; Daniel Stevenson, born December 5, 1793, married Mary Osborn, and died January 8, 1859.

No. 57. Edward Stevenson (Elnathan³, Edward², Thomas¹), son of Elnathan and Sarah (Cornell) Stevenson was born April 3, 1739. He married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Stilwell. His father, Elnathan Stevenson, bequeathed him 250 acres of his Amwell tract adjoining his brother Cornell's. To this property he removed on his marriage, about 1760. His will is dated October 5, 1765, and is witnessed by Augustine and John Stevenson and Ann Riche. His children were:

CXX. Elnathan Stevenson, born about 1761, became a prominent man in Hunterdon County. A late* member of the Historical Society of that county thus wrote about him: "He was a leading man and a citizen to do public business, located so as to have followed and filled the place of John Hart, our signer of the Declaration of Independence, who died when he was a young man. They lived about seven miles apart. His life and work here is worth the historian's notice.

*Dr. George H. Larison.

I often pass his grave in an old dilapidated and abandoned graveyard that is on the land he once owned, four miles east of Lambertville; but, his lands extended to near two miles of this city." Elnathan Stevenson was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1806 to 1826, and was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1813 and 1818. He served two terms as a member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1810 and 1818, and was also a member of the Council from 1817 to 1821, and from 1827 to 1829. He had issue, one son, John Stevenson, and a daughter, who married Jacob Sharp.

CXXI. John Stevenson.

CXXII. Charles Stevenson.

BENJAMIN STEVENSON.

No. 58. Benjamin Stevenson (Elnathan³, Edward², Thomas¹), son of Elnathan and Sarah (Cornell) Stevenson, was born July 31, 1741. He married Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Fenimore, the license being dated May 4, 1763. By the will of his father he was left part of the homestead plantation near Burlington. Letters of administration were granted on his estate August 1818. His children were:

CXXIII. Elizabeth Stevenson, born December 2, 1765, married John Wilkinson Fenimore, September 12, 1801, and had issue: Thomas Jefferson Fenimore, born 1802; George Washishton Fenimore, born December 12, 1805, married 1st, February 29, 1828; Elizabeth Scott, and 2d, Mary Reeves, December 25, 1816.

CXXIV. Hannah Stevenson, born September 13, 1770, married Marten Estelow, October 27, 1827, and had issue: Eliza, Benjamin, Charles, John, Christian, Maria, George, Samuel and Ann Estelow.

CXXV. Charles Stevenson.

CXXVI. Priscilla Stevenson, married George Zellely.

CXXVII. Sarah Stevenson, married Samuel White.

ROBERT STEVENSON.

No. 64. Robert Stevenson (William³, Edward², Thomas¹), son of William and Deborah Hicks Stevenson, was born October 17, 1722, in Newtown, Long Island. He married September 15, 1770, Hannah Hicks, who was born June 15, 1733. As has been previously mentioned, his father, William Stevenson, removed to the Amwell lands, but appears to have returned for a time to the Province of New York* locating at Yonkers

*Deed dated April 27, 1753. Mahlon Kirkbride to "William Stevenson, of Yancoos, Westchester County, N. Y." for rights to cover his surplus land in Amwell. Liber, A. F. page 500.

until 1753, when he finally settled at Amwell. Robert Stevenson went to the West Indies with his brother Cornelius, where they were engaged in the sugar trade. Here he made a handsome fortune. After his return he settled in Hunterdon Country, N. J., but shortly afterwards removed to Philadelphia. Elizabeth Drinker, wife of Henry Drinker, a merchant of the latter city, kept a diary, and records in it some interesting reminiscences about the family. Under date of June 29, 1771, she writes in the house of the Widow Merriott, Bristol, Pennsylvania. "Took a walk this morning to see F'd Ringgold; saw Robert and Hannah Stevenson at Bessonett's; they came home with me and insisted on my going to dine with them at the tavern, which I reluctantly complied with, being very unwell. After dinner I came home with them in the carriage, and they proceeded on their way toward Amwell."

August 22, 1771 (At home in Philadelphia). "Fifth day. Left home after dinner, stopped at Robin Hood's; waited there half an hour for Robert and Hannah Stevenson." The party visited Lancaster, Reading, Allentown and Bethlehem, leaving the latter place on September 4, where they appear to have separated, Elizabeth Drinker returning to Philadelphia.

There is no farther record of them in this diary until the close of the war. Under date of August 25, 1780, there is noted: "Found Robert and Hannah Stevenson at our house on our return." November 15, 1782: "I went this afternoon to Hannah Stevenson's; H. S. out." The death of her friend is thus given: "September 11, 1783. S. Moore sent us word that if we wished to see our friend H. Stevenson alive we must lose no time. Ye situation of our family had prevented going. H. D. took sister in ye chaise. She found Hannah very low."

"Our dear friend and old acquaintance. Hannah Stevenson, departed this life September ye 19th, 1783, in ye 51st year of her age."

Robert Stevenson remained in Hunterdon County during the Revolutionary struggle, as appears by a deed dated May 17, 1779, which recites that he was a merchant residing at Hopewell. His death is thus recorded in the diary under date of April 19, 1796: "Our valued friend and acquaintance, Robert Stevenson, Sr., departed this life this morning about 8 o'clock, aged 74. His disorder apoplectic." His children were:

CXXVIII. Robert Stevenson. From the diary.

"December 20, 1794. Robert Stevenson, Jr., called after dinner, ye first time of seeing him since his return. He has been about three months in McPherson's company of

volunteers, called by some the Quaker company, as several under our names were with them. He gave me an account of some particulars of their expedition. Robert is not yet 19 years old." He died unmarried.

CXXIX. Jane Stevenson, born August 5, 1772, married Jacob Clarkson, November 28, 1795.

CXXX. Hannah Stevenson, born June 14, 1774. From the diary. "November 13, 1794. On Seventh day evening last Clifford Smith was married to Hannah Stevenson, daughter of Robert Stevenson. Her mother, Hannah Stevenson, formerly Hicks, was an intimate and dear friend of my sister and self."

"March 11, 1799. We are informed of the death of Owen Biddle and Clifford Smith. H. Smith, formerly Stevenson, is left with three children. She is a young widow." Hannah Smith married second, Owen Jones.

CXXXI. Susannah Stevenson, born ———

——— From the diary. "October 16, 1804. From Poulson's paper of this evening: 'Married on Saturday evening last by the Rev. John Hey, Doct'r, Elijah Perkins to Miss Susan Stephenson, daughter of Robert Stephenson, Esq., deceased.' Her parents were our valued friends."

"June 22, 1816. A note of invitation came this forenoon to the funeral of Doctor Elijah Perkins, who married Susan Stevenson. His death was very sudden; he was abroad with his wife last night, and was taken into some house, where he died about 10 o'clock."

JOHN STEVENSON.

No. 66. John Stevenson (William³, Edward², Thomas¹,) son of William and Deborah (Hicks) Stevenson was born March 28, 1728. He is named in the will of his father William Stevenson, who as has been previously mentioned resided during his son's youth at Yonkers, New York. In his marriage license* which is recorded in Trenton, N. J., his residence is given New York. It was to marry Elizabeth Throckmorton and bore date June 15, 1754. James Stevenson, his cousin, of

*An Act of the Assembly of New Jersey was passed March 29, 1719, which required that before the marriage of any one under the age of 21 years, a license should be obtained. There were two methods prescribed. By the first one, the applicant must file with the Secretary of the Colony the certified consent of parent or guardian, and subscribe to an oath or affirmation of its truth. To this must be attached a bond of security for £ 500, signed by two real estate owners. The other mode was for the contracting parties, if under 21 years to repair to the County Clerk's office and make oath or affirmation, and give security the same as in the first instance, whereupon, the Clerk, within 14 days, must post a notice of such marriage in three public places in the county, and if within 21 days no objections were filed by the parent or guardian a license could be granted. This law continued in force until after the Revolution.

Midletown, N. J., was a bondsman. The marriage took place June 17, 1754.

John Stevenson removed to Amwell, N. J., sometime after his marriage, as his will* is dated in that township February 21, 1764, and was probated March 30, 1775. His death took place February 20, in the latter year. His widow Elizabeth survived him. On November 15, 1780, she makes a deed† to her brothers-in-law "Robert Stevenson, late of Amwell, and Cornelius Stevenson of the Island of St. Eustatius, West Indies," for a tract of land which the deed says was "part of the plantation of the late William Stevenson." Elizabeth Stevenson's will is dated in Trenton, N. J., June 13, 1813, and was probated January 15, 1817. In it she names her four surviving children William, James and Crooke Stevenson and daughter, Hannah Muirhead.

John and Elizabeth Stevensons children were:

CXXXII. Hannah Stevenson, born January 26, 1755, died young.

CXXXIII. Robert Stevenson, born February 9, 1756. Letters of Administration were granted, on his estate, to his brother John Stevenson in December, 1791.

CXXXIV. William Stevenson born October 19, 1757, married Rowland Newton; no issue. Both are buried in St. Stephen's P. E. Church Philadelphia, where a stone in the nave bears the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of William Stevenson, who died Dec'r 11, 1832, aged 75.

and his wife

Rowland Stevenson, who died March 27, 1834, aged 79.

CXXXV. John Stevenson,† born February 12, 1760, resided at Amwell. He was married to Catharine Corshon, June 13, 1782, by Rev. William Frazer, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Their marriage license was dated two days previously. John Stevenson left the faith of his fathers and joined the Episcopal Church. He was a delegate from St. Andrew's Church, Amwell to the Diocesan Conventions which met at Burlington, in 1786; at Shrewsbury, in 1788 and 1790, and at Elizabethtown, in 1807.

His will is dated February 2, 1811, and was probated May 7, of the same year. It is interesting to note that in this will he orders his "negroes to be sold," except "my black

*Liber 16, page 438.

†Liber A. L., page 113.

[John Stevenson, George Muirhead, aged 17, and Uriel Titus went to Elizabeth, during the Revolutionary war, on service alone. Col. Seely in command refused them pay and rations, but finally attached them to Capt. Updike's company, they served out their month and were honorably discharged. Mercer County History.

girl named Isabel." This shows that slavery was still firmly established in New Jersey in the early part of the nineteenth century. His brother James Stevenson, of Hopewell, and Jacob Fisher, Jr., of Amwell, were his executors. John Stevenson left one child Margaret Stevenson, who married Samuel Wyckoff,† whose children were, Elizabeth Ann Wyckoff, John Stevenson Wyckoff and Ursula Wyckoff.

CXXXVI. Hannah Stevenson, born December 3, 1761, died young.

CXXXVII. James Stevenson, born October 16, 1763, married February 17, 1795, Susan Hunt, died December 30, 1839, and had issue, John Hunt Stevenson, born February 20, 1796, died August 18, 1829, and Elizabeth Stevenson.

†Samuel Wyckoff was descended from Peter Claes Wyckoff, who emigrated from Holland in 1636, to Flatbush, L. I., of which town he became magistrate in 1655, 1658, 1662 and 1663. His son Cornelius Pieterse Wyckoff was one of a Dutch company that purchased a tract of land in Somerset County, N. J., in 1701. Several of his descendants removed into Hunterdon, the adjoining county, and were prominent officials there. Simon Wyckoff represented the latter in the New Jersey Assembly for twelve years between 1793 and 1805.

CXXXVIII. Crooke Stevenson, born July 19, 1765, married Mary Beaver. May 14, 1801 and died August 17, 1820. Letters of administration were granted in New Jersey to John Stevenson, of Philadelphia, and to William and James Stevenson, of Hunterdon County, N. J., on the estate of "Crooke Stevenson, late of Amwell," September 7, 1820. The bond furnished amounted to \$50,000.

Crooke and Mary Stevenson's children were: William Beaver Stevenson, born April 5, 1802, died June 19, 1821; Robert Stevenson, born November 22, 1803, died October 22, 1816; Elizabeth Stevenson, married Cornelius Stevenson Smith; Rowland Newton Stevenson, married Charles Daves; Crooke Stevenson, born August 24, 1809, died January 12, 1811; Mary Stevenson, married George B. Hall; Emily Stevenson, married Rev. James Cooke, and Harriet Stevenson, married William S. Crothers.

CXXXIX. Hannah Stevenson, born June 24, 1768, married Andrew, son of Andrew and Elizabeth Muirhead; no issue. She died March 24, 1850.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE Cherryville Baptist Church.

1849-1899,

PREPARED BY HIRAM E. DEATS,

And read at the Semi-Centennial Jubilee of the Church, October 18, 1899.

(Concluded from February Number.)

The Rev. Chas. E. Young died on the twenty-fourth of August, 1876, after serving as Pastor for five years and five months. He was born in the city of Paterson where his father, the Rev. George Young was then Pastor, on August twenty-sixth, 1841. He was converted and baptised at Werts-ville in this county in 1856. Impressed with the duty of preaching the gospel, he entered Princeton College in 1856, graduating four years later; in 1865 he completed the course of theological study and during the same year was married and ordained. After a short pastorate at Brandywine, Pa., he took charge of the Church at Lambertville. Failing health compelled him to resign his charge in January, 1869. After a few months' rest he began work as Pastor of the Second Church in Plainfield where he remained until the Spring of 1871, at which time he became the Pastor of the Cherryville Church. This was his longest pastorate and in many respects the most fruitful. Three revival seasons were enjoyed during his stay here. He baptised thirty-eight and seven more were added to the membership of the Church while he was in charge, the annual average of gain being eight. His mortal remains await the resurrection morning among the people who revere his memory and remember the words he spoke while he was yet with them. You will find his monument in the northwest corner of the Churchyard.

For eight months following, the church depended upon supplies.

Over half this time Rev. M. B. Laning was the regular supply, until the first Sunday in May, 1877, when he commenced a pastorate of four years. During his services there is a considerable break in the Church records. It is evident that meetings were held and that the Clerk neglected to enter them in the Minute Book.

On the first of January, 1881, the Pastor tendered his resignation to take effect the first of April following. He went to take charge of the Church at Sandy Ridge. For three months the Church was supplied by neighboring Pastors. On the eleventh of June, a call was extended to Rev. Thomas S. Griffiths then Pastor of the Church at

Holmdel, Monmouth County. He accepted and entered on his duties the first of September, 1881. On July ninth, 1881, it was resolved to undertake the remodeling and repairing of the Church and a Committee of five was appointed to attend to the work. The expenditure at this time was \$7,619.59.

An addition, sixteen by sixty-eight feet, giving room for Sabbath school and parlor on first floor, cellar beneath, and dressing rooms on second floor, was erected on the North side of the old Church. A spire one hundred and eight feet high with a deck for a bell was erected. The bell was not placed until 1897. A vestibule was built at the south end of the Church, the side galleries were removed and a gallery placed at the south end, and in fact little was left of the old Church except the walls, and no part of the old except the floor of the main room was visible when the work was finished. The Church was also newly furnished throughout.

John Pierson who had served as Church Clerk for nearly eighteen years, desiring to retire on account of age, on the fourteenth of October, 1882, Rhutson Case was elected to succeed him and has held that important office continuously until the present time.

On the first of August, 1885, Rev. Thomas S. Griffiths resigned his pastorate to take effect on the first of November following. Eighteen persons were added during his pastorate, of whom fifteen were by baptism. Mr. Griffiths resided in Flemington until the following Spring and preached most of the time until the first of April. He and his wife took letters to the Church at Summit.

On the twenty-seventh of February, 1886, a unanimous call was made to the Rev. Wolcott F. Smith, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Medford, Burlington County. He entered on his work on the first of April and continued until the first of May 1890.

The old parsonage on the corner was sold the latter part of 1883, and at that time preparations were begun for the erection of a new one. The

old parsonage was sold for fifteen hundred dollars and this sum with about one thousand dollars more, was expended on the new building.

In the winter of 1888 and 1889 the Church enjoyed a revival season which added more members to the Church than were added during any similar length of time in the history of the Church.

Pastor Smith tendered his resignation on March sixteenth, 1890, to take effect on the first of May following. From here he went to take charge of the Church in Collingswood. His pastorate extended over four years and one month. The number added during his ministry was seventy-two of which number sixty three were by baptism. The annual average of gain under his pastorate was eighteen.

The Church again depended on supplies for a period of nine months. On the thirteenth of January, 1891, a call was extended to Rev. Ira D. Mallery, Pastor at North Chester, Pennsylvania, who immediately accepted the same and entered on his duties on the fifteenth of February.

During the summer of 1892, funds were raised, the church painted and various repairs made.

In 1895, two of the three rows of sheds which had long stood north of the Church, were removed to a lot recently purchased, south of the Cemetery. During the same year, a new iron fence was built along the east side of the Cemetery. The Board of Trustees was reduced from five members to three, and were elected for a term of three years, one being elected each year. The Church also voted to assume the care of cemetery plots belonging to former Pastors and their families.

Pastor Mallery resigned on April twenty-fifth, 1897, taking effect on the first of May. He returned to his home at Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania, later taking charge of the Church at New Milford, Pennsylvania. He served the Church six years and three months. The Church added during his pastorate fifty-three of which number forty-two were by baptism. The annual average of gain was eight.

On July 4, 1897, the Church extended a unanimous call to Rev. Albert E. Finn, a graduate of Bucknell University in the class of 1894, who that year graduated from Crozer Theological Seminary, and who assumed charge on the first of August. Ten persons have been added to the roll during his pastorate.

The total number of additions from the beginning is four hundred and sixty, the total of

diminutions, two hundred and ninety-five, leaving a total membership to-day of one hundred and sixty-five.

The Central New Jersey Baptist Association has met with us four times; in 1854, 1865, 1882, and 1894.

In the fifty years of its existence the Church has had eleven Pastors who have served the Church for forty-four years and two months, the Church being without a head for five years and ten months. The longest term of service was that of Rev. Bergen Stelle, ten years, and the shortest, Rev. William Humpstone for ten months.

The Church has had but nine Deacons; John Pierson, beginning in December, 1849, served four and a half years; Hiram Deats, elected at the same time served for thirty-eight years, until his death in 1887; Elijah Warford, also one of the first, served for twelve years until his death; William B. Smith, another constituent member served from 1854 until his removal to Flemington in 1877, twenty-three years; Samuel R. Buchanan served from July 1857 until his death, December 1883 a period of twenty-six and a half years; Henry S. Brown from November, 1877, eighteen and three-quarter years, until his death in August 1896. The present Deacons are Rhutson Case, elected November, 1877, Porter C. Little, elected June, 1887, and Jacob S. Smith, elected April, 1893.

Thirty members have held the office of Trustee, Conrad Philhower serving for nineteen and a half years, this being the longest continuous service. Three served two terms each. The present Board is Samuel K. Everitt, elected March, 1883, Franklin Sturm, March, 1890, and Hiram Deats, Jr., March, 1892.

The records do not always mention the name of the Treasurer and it is probably impossible to prepare a complete list of those who have filled this office. The present incumbent is Hiram Deats, Jr.

The Church has had six Clerks, whose names and terms have been mentioned before, the office at present being filled by Rhutson Case who has been in service seventeen years.

The Church has licensed but two of its members, Joseph C. Buchanan, who yesterday delivered the jubilee sermon, licensed in 1863, and Austin C. Apgar, licensed in 1897.

The history of this Church, like that of all others, is being written day by day in the lives of its members and time alone can make the final entry.

THE JERSEYMAN,

VOL. 6, No. 3.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

AUGUST, 1900.

Thomas Stevenson,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND,

And His Descendents in New Jersey.

BY DR. JOHN R. STEVENSON,

Haddonfield, N. J.

AUGUSTINE STEVENSON.

No. 69. AUGUSTINE STEVENSON (William³, Edward,² Thomas¹), son of William and Deborah (Hicks) Stevenson, was born April 22, 1744. He married Caroline Willett† (born May 5, 1750,) on November 14, 1770.

Augustine Stevenson lived at Amwell, Hunterdon County, N. J. He was a member from that county of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, that met at Trenton, in October, 1775. At a session held on the 28th day of this month he was one of thirteen members appointed on the "Committee of Safety to act for the public welfare of this colony (New Jersey) in the recess of this Congress." He was again returned a member of the Congress in 1776, which met at New Brunswick, and was continued on the Committee of Safety. He died January 3, 1794, and letters of Administration were granted to his widow, February 24, of the same year.

Caroline Willett's will* is dated at Amwell, Hunterdon County, N. J., October 10, 1810, and was proved November 3, of the same year. In this instrument she mentions her daughters Elizabeth and Susan Runyan, grandson Augustine Runyan, granddaughter Caroline Runyan and "granddaughter Caroline, daughter of son Robert Stevenson." She also leaves bequests to sons Augustine and William Stevenson, and to her son "Willett Stevenson's children," but does not name them. Her executors were "son-in-law Daniel Cox Runyan, son Augustine Stevenson," and "George Muirhead."

†Caroline Willett was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Willett of "Black Stamp," and was granddaughter of Col. Thomas and Helena (Stoothof) Willett of Flushing, L. I., a sketch of whom is given under No. LXXVII, page 50 Vol. 5, of "The Jerseyman."

*Vol. 2, page 20, Hunterdon Co.

Augustine and Caroline Stevenson's children were :

- CXL. Elizabeth Stevenson, born November 13, 1771, married Daniel Cox Runyan.
- CXLI. Robert Stevenson, born October 18, 1773.
- CXLII. Cornelius Stevenson, born February 18, 1776, died in 1793.
- CXLIII. William Stevenson, born April 28, 1779, died in 1793.
- CXLIV. Samuel Willett Stevenson, born August 6, 1780.
- CXLV. Augustine Stevenson, born December 16, 1786.
- CXLVI. Susannah (Susan) Stevenson, born June 20, 1790, married Samuel H. Runyan, and had one daughter, Mrs. Letitia C. Harrison.
- CXLVII. Cornelius Stevenson, * born September 23, 1793.
- CXLVIII. William Stevenson, born September 23 1793. } Twins.

CORNELIUS STEVENSON.

No. 70. Cornelius Stevenson (William³, Edward², Thomas¹), son of William and Deborah (Hicks) Stevenson, was born April 4, 1738. With his brother Robert, he went to the West Indies, and engaged in the sugar trade, where he amassed a fortune. His brother, Robert Stevenson, seems to have returned to the colonies by 1770, but according to deeds recorded in Trenton, N. J., Cornelius was a resident in 1780 of the Island of St. Eustatius. By 1790, he had returned to New York, as on April 20th of that year he executes,

*Letters of guardianship were granted on February 6, 1810 to Samuel Runyan of Hunterdon County for Cornelius and William Stevenson, minors. Vol. 1, page 163.

to his brother Robert, a power of attorney to transact business for him in Hunterdon County, N. J.

Cornelius Stevenson, married on November 29, 1764, probably in the West Indies, Susannah Pickman, born June 18, 1741, who was a young widow with one child. Upon his return to the colonies, he settled in New York, and lived at the corner of Broad and Mill streets. He had no issue but seems to have adopted his step-daughter, who took his name and inherited his estate.

Cornelius Stevenson's will is dated in New York, August 10, 1801, by which he bequeaths dwelling house, slaves and personal estate to his widow. He died November 24, 1804.

His widow, Susannah Stevenson, made her will in 1804, and died January 10, 1805. In it she names her daughter, Elizabeth Gouverneur, widow of Isaac; granddaughter, Susan, wife of Samuel Murgatroyd; great granddaughter Susan Rich Murgatroyd and great grandson Thomas Stevenson Murgatroyd, children of Samuel and Susan Murgatroyd; also her "friends" Mrs. Ann Stevenson, Mrs. Rowland Newton, Mrs. Hannah Muirhead and niece Mrs. Newt Crockatt.

MARY STEVENSON.

No. 71. Mary Stevenson (William³, Edward², Thomas¹) daughter of William and Deborah (Hicks) Stevenson. By an error on page 50, Vol. 5, of THE JERSEYMAN this woman's name is given as Anne. She was never married but died at the home of her brother, Robert Stevenson, in Philadelphia.

DEBORAH STEVENSON.

No. 72. Deborah Stevenson (William³, Edward², Thomas¹), daughter of William and Deborah (Hicks) Stevenson, was born August 21, 1727, she married Capt. William Pugsley (born September 28, 1724,) at Pelham's Manor, New York.

Capt. Pugsley was grandson of Matthew Pugsley, whose name appears on the Assessment Roll of the town of Westchester, N. Y., in 1696. The latter's son, John Pugsley, who died before his own son, Capt. William, made his will December 20, 1768 and in it says of another son, "Gilbert is buried beside his brother William in the old Church Yard" (Sleepy Hollow.)

Capt. William Pugsley was Assessor of Phillipsburg, from 1756 to 1759. He was baptised on his death bed five days before his decease April 21, 1766. His widow Deborah, died September 9, 1770.

Capt. William and Deborah Pugsley's children were :

William Pugsley, married Elizabeth Barnes,

December 2, 1770, will dated August 18, 1813, and probated December 5, 1816; Elizabeth Pugsley, born February 4, 1749, married Capt. Jonas Orser June 19, 1768, and died January 2, 1826; Sarah Pugsley,* born November 24, 1752, married 1st, Wolfert Ecker of "Wolferts Roost,"† in 1772, 2nd, George Merritt, and died October 26, 1821: Hannah Pugsley died unmarried: Tolman Pugsley, who was a soldier in the Revolution, married January 15, 1776, Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah Oakley.

CHARITY STEVENSON.

No. 73. Charity Stevenson (William³, Edward², Thomas¹), daughter of William and Deborah (Hicks) Stevenson was born 1730-1731 and married Anthony Bartow,* born January 8, 1717, son of Rev. John and Helena (Reid) Bartow of Westchester County, N. Y., in 1746.

Anthony Bartow was a farmer and served for a time as Alderman of Westchester. His will is dated February 25, 1789, and he died in December of the following year, 1790. Charity Bartow, died July 13, 1791. Their children were :

A. Hannah Bartow, born November 22, 1748, married April 10, 1768, Thomas Tucker, son of James and Maria (Wortendike) Tucker of England. She died at Bethel, Connecticut, February 16, 1780. Had issue; James Tucker born August 4, 1769, died September 19, 1769; Thomas Tucker; Mary Tucker, born August 3, 1772, married Elisha Whittlesey, lawyer; Charity Tucker, born March 3, 1776, married Col. Ephraim Moss White of Danbury, Conn.; Anthony Bartow Tucker, born.

*From the family papers of her great, great granddaughter Miss Flora Ecker Mead, Kansas City, Mo.

†Now Sunnyside, of Washington Irving fame.

*Anthony Bartow was descended from Gen. Bertant of Bretagne, France, several generations of whose descendants were settled in Devonshire, England. The best known was Peter Bartow, Yeoman, of Ottery, St. Mary, who about 1580 removed to Awliscombe and married Alice, daughter of John Borough. The only son, Peter Bartow, was born at the latter place in 1609. He fought on the Royalist side in the Parliamentary War, being Quartermaster in Capt. Blunewitt's regiment. He married Elizabeth Buston of Kentisbeare. Thomas Bartow, son of the last named, was a physician and practiced by license at Awlescombe, Crediton and Colebrooke. By his second wife Grace, daughter of Anthony Snell of Lapford, he had a son John Bartow, who was born at Crediton in 1673, graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge; entered the Church and was made Vicar of Pampisford. After a few years Rev. John Bartow was sent by the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" to America, and became Rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, N. Y. He married Helena, daughter of John Reid of Scotland, afterwards of Freehold, N. J. From the family papers of Rev. Evelyn Pierrepont Bartow of Utica, N. Y.

January 23, 1780, died August 25, 1848, unmarried.

B. Thomas Bartow, born December, 1750, married December, 1773, Mary, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Hannah (Tiebout) Vardell. Had issue; Anne Bartow, married — Kershaw, and settled in New Orleans; Charity Bartow, died unmarried at Williamsburg, N. Y.; Maria Bartow, born 1780, died unmarried in Jersey City, October 11, 1860; Thomas Bartow born 1782, married Mary Smith in 1801, and died in 1827, in New York; Anthony Vardell Bartow; Phoebe Bartow, married James Kissam; Hannah Bartow, born April 9, 1788, married Joseph Kissam, April 19, 1810, died January 29, 1867, in Jersey City; Lucy Bartow, born 1790, died in 1806; Jane Bartow, born 1794, died unmarried, Nov. 12, 1803.

C. Helena Bartow, born 1751, married Thomas Haveland, and lived in Westchester, N. Y.

D. Mary Bartow, born August 26, 1753, married February 14, 1782, John Reid of Dalmellington, Ayrshire, Scotland, afterwards of Eastchester, N. Y., where his wife died July 22, 1841.

E. Susannah Bartow, born April 12, 1755, married John Gillespie in December, 1781, and died February 20, 1794.

F. Phoebe Bartow born 1757, married Dr. John Groesbeck Wright, U. S. A.

G. William Bartow, born 1759, lived at Westchester, N. Y., married Anna, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Stevenson) Willett. Had issue: Cornelius Stevenson Bartow, born September 29, 1785, married his cousin Hannah Wright, October 3, 1815, and died October 5, 1833; Isaac Willett Bartow; Samuel Gibbs Bartow, died young; Euphemia Bartow, died unmarried, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; William John Bartow of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas Bartow, died young.

H. Anthony Bartow, born 1761, married Maria Berdan, lived in New York.

I. Clarina Bartow, born 1763, married in 1786, her cousin Capt. Augustus Bartow* and died June 30, 1839, had issue: Stephen Bartow, born 1788, died young; Jane Bartow, born October 12, 1789, married Ralph Duncan; Robert Bartow, born January 12, 1792, mar-

ried Maria R. Lorillard, and lived at Pelham, N. Y.; William Augustus Bartow, born January 8, 1794, married Jane Hasbrouck and lived at East Fishkill, N. Y.; Juliana Bartow, died young; George Anthony Bartow, born November 25, 1798, died unmarried; Susanna Clarina Bartow, born March 20, 1800, died unmarried; Mary Ann Bartow, born May 17, 1803, died unmarried; Edgar John Bartow born April 29, 1809, married 1st Henrietta C. Pierrepont, and had children, Henrietta Emma Bartow, who married Dr. Lawrence Sheldon, U. S. A., Pierrepont Bartow, who married Emma C. Smith, Rev. Evelyn P. Bartow, who married Mary Hurst and Julia Bartow, who died young. Edgar John Bartow married 2nd, Caroline Gamble and had children, Edgar Augustus Bartow, who died young, Isabel Bartow, who married Dr. Auguste Frederic Muller and Caroline Gamble Bartow who married Rev. Frederick Burgess.

J. Charity Bartow, born 1765, married Dr. John G. Wright, lived at Eastchester, N. Y., and died September 24, 1847.

K. Robert Stevenson Bartow, born 1767, married Susan, daughter of David Duncan of Edinburgh, Scotland, and New York, died July 20, 1843, and had issue; John Russell Bogart Bartow, born November 17, 1793, died August 3, 1795; Robert Alexander Bartow, born March 12, 1796, lawyer, died in New Orleans, unmarried November 15, 1822; Susan Duncan Bartow, born April 3, 1798; Anthony Kissam Bartow, born November 15, 1800, died October 22, 1808; Susan Rowland Bartow, born November 28, 1805, married Rev. William Augustus Curtis, died June 30, 1837; Eveline Julia Bartow, born January 17, 1809, married in 1827, Rev. William H. Lewis, D. D., Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, died July 12, 1882.

SUSANNAH STEVENSON.

No. 74. Susannah Stevenson (William³, Edward², Thomas¹), daughter of William and Deborah (Hicks) Stevenson, married William Kennedy. Their children were:

Mary Kennedy, born 1761, married Col. Crockett, and died in 1837; Hannah Kennedy who married 1st Dr. Robert Tucker and had issue: Major Fanning C. Tucker of Brooklyn, N. Y., Cornelius Wootendyke Tucker, James Tucker, Susan Maria Tucker, who married Juan Francis Lewis, son of the "Signer," and Caroline Tucker. Hannah Kennedy, married 2nd, Rev. John Ireland. After the Revolution William and Susannah Kennedy went to Nova Scotia.

* Capt. Augustus Bartow. was the oldest son of John Bartow, of Pelham Manor, and was born at Westchester in 1762. He was a farmer and at first lived at Westchester, N. Y., where he was Assessor; afterwards he removed to Fishkill, where he died January 18, 1810, and is buried in Trinity Church yard.

FIFTH GENERATION.

THOMAS STEVENSON.

No. 79. Thomas Stevenson (Samuel⁴, Thomas³, Thomas², Thomas¹), son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Searle) Stevenson was born 25 day, 5 mo., 1733. He lived in Bethlehem, afterwards Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County, N. J. His wife was named Margaret. He was a member of the Quakertown Friend's Meeting, in which he declared his first intention to marry 7 day, 9 mo., 1761, but the name of his intended wife is not recorded. His children were :

CXLIX. Arthur Stevenson, who 12 day, 7 mo., 1781, declared his first intention to marry in the Quakertown meeting an unnamed person, (Martha Heusted.)

Elizabeth Drinker in her diary, under date of 13 day, 11 mo., 1806, says "my husband purchased a pair of horses of Arthur Stevenson of Kingwood. He gave our grey pair and \$170. to boot." Arthur Stevenson died in 1846. His children were : Andrew Stevenson, married Sarah Cremer and removed to Cleveland, Ohio ; Samuel Stevenson of Franklin Township, Hunterdon County, N. J., born 1807, married Sarah Case and died April 4, 1892; Theodore Stevenson married Isabella Slater, died in 1867; Sarah Stevenson married Thomas Earl ; Edward Stevenson, born June 9, 1812, married Martha Irwin ; Rachel Stevenson ; Eliza Stevenson, born January 28, 1818, married Henry Post (born February 12, 1816) January 3, 1846.

CL. Thomas Stevenson, born —, married Rachel Cherry. His will is dated October 5, 1813, and probated March 8, 1814, in which he names his widow, and his children, viz : Sarah Stevenson, married John Anderson ; Rachel Stevenson, married Baker Barnes ; Elizabeth Stevenson, married Joseph Anderson ; Anna Stevenson, married — Polhemus.

CL. Samuel Stevenson declared his first intention to marry at Quakertown, on 12 day, 3 mo, 1778, but his wife's name is not given. He is buried in the graveyard at that place. On December 11, 1811, letters of Administration on his estate were granted to his son Ralph Stevenson and to James Hiff.

JOHN STEVENSON.

No. 88. John Stevenson (Thomas⁴, John³, Thomas², Thomas¹), son of Thomas and Sarah (Whitehead) Stevenson, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., 22 day, 11 mo., 1732. His father had a birthright membership in the Society of Friends, but his mother, nee Sarah Whitehead,

had been baptized into the English Church, on Long Island, and therefore could not join the Quakers without her husband's making an acknowledgement of his error in marrying "out of meeting ;" therefore their son John, had no claim to membership at Quakertown, by birth, but desiring to join the Friends he makes application to the meeting there, on 9 day, 9 mo., 1756, and is admitted. A few years later, 3 day, 8 mo., 1759, he gets a certificate of removal to Chesterfield, Burlington County ; but afterwards returns again to Quakertown, with a certificate dated 3 day, 8 mo., 1760.

John Stevenson declared, in the Quakertown Meeting, his first intention to marry Mercy King* on 12 day, 7 mo., 1760. She was born at Amwell 26 day, 10 mo., 1739.

About the year 1779, John Stevenson removed to Independence Township, Sussex County, and attached himself to the Hardwick Friends' Meeting. He died 12 day, 4 mo., 1812.

"Harmanius" King's will is dated Nottingham Township, September 1, 1726, and was probated March 14, 1727. In it he names his wife, four sons and one daughter.

His son Joseph, Senior, was born in Flushing. He early (1729) bought large tracts of land in that part of Bethlehem Township, which, about 1749, was set off as a separate district and named after him, Kingwood Township. It is now in Franklin Township. Joseph King, Senior, was one of the organizers of the Quakertown Friends' Meeting, and was one of the five trustees to whom the lot for the Meeting House was deeded in 1733. A memorial in the records of that meeting recites : "Our antient Friend Joseph King," (Senior,) "departed this life the 10th Day of the 12th Month, 1761. In the Seventy-eight year of his age, and was Inter'd in Friends' Burying Ground,

*Mercy King was the daughter of Joseph King Jr. and Mary his wife, and was great granddaughter of Harmenius King, who went from England to Holland, and thence to Flushing, L. I. He was enumerated amongst its taxable inhabitants in 1683, and in 1698, and was made a freeman of the town. The next year he removed to Nottingham Township, Burlington County, N. J. He was a member of the Flushing Friends' Meeting, and brought the following certificate to the Chesterfield Meeting.

"ffrom our Monthly Meeting at flushing one Long Island the Seventh day of ye first mo., 1699."

"Deare friends wee dearly salute you in ye truth and hearby sarteifie that Harmanus King Lived amongst us and belonged to our Meeting and he remoning into your parts to Live requested of us a sertificate of his conseration which was sober and orderly walking according to his profession in much simplisette and have left a good report behind him having made prouff of his Love to truth according to his capacity by an Inosent Conersation and as such wee desire hee may bee Received amongst you hoping that hee will Continue in ye sau nearness to truth and its ffolowings."

"Signed by order and on behalf of our Said Meeting
pr. Sam. Bown."

Copied from the Chesterfield Friends' Records by Miss Anna M. North, No. 227 East State St., Trenton, N. J.

Kingwood, the Eleventh day of the Same Month."

His son Joseph, Junior, lived in Amwell Township, but the birth of all his children are recorded in the Quakertown records.

John and Mercy Stevenson's children were :

- CLII. Sarah Stevenson, born 7 day, 1 mo., 1762, died 26 day, 4 mo., 1785.
- CLIII. Mary Stevenson, born 23 day, 5 mo., 1764.
- CLIV. Joseph Stevenson, born 19 day, 3 mo., 1767.
- CLV. Thomas Stevenson, born 24 day, 2 mo., 1769, married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Susan Webster of Kingwood, 2 day, 11 mo., 1794, died 17 day, 6 mo., 1798. Had issue : Anna Stevenson, died 5 day, 8 mo., 1798 ; Susan Stevenson. The widow, Rebecca Stevenson, married 2nd, John Freeman, 20 day, 12 mo., 1810.
- CLVI. Abigail Stevenson, born 31 day, 3 mo., 1772.
- CLVII. Anna Stevenson, born 11 day, 3 mo., 1775, married James Wilson 9 day, 10 mo., 1799.
- CLVIII. Daniel Stevenson, born 28 day, 12 mo., 1777, died 5 day, 7 mo., 1779.
- CLIX. John Stevenson, born 7 day, 6 mo., 1780, married Mary (born 26 day, 6 mo., 1784,) daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Hampton) Lundy,† at Hardwick Meeting, 10 day, 10 mo., 1804.

John Stevenson lived on the Pequest River, Independence Township, Warren County, N. J., where he died in 1824 ; his wife having deceased the year previous. He left no issue. His estate descended to his nephew John, son of his brother Joseph Stevenson.

- CLX. James Stevenson, born 23 day, 6 mo., 1783 ; died 21 day, 9 mo., 1802.

JOHN STEVENSON.

No. 92. John Stevenson (William⁴, John³, Thomas², Thomas¹), son of William and Mary Bunting Stevenson, was born 27 day, 5 mo., 1756, married Amelia, daughter of Thomas and Ann Murfin Lawrie, 23 day, 11 mo., 1786. The latter was born 31 day 8 mo., 1768.

John Stevenson removed from Burlington County to Mannington, Salem County, N. J., and from thence to Rochester, N. Y., where he died

†From family papers of W. C. Armstrong, Johnsonburg, Warren County, N. J.

25 day, 8 mo., 1834. His certificate of removal from the Monthly Meeting at Salem to that of Rochester, is dated 30 day, 5 mo., 1827. His children were :

- CLXI. William Lawrie Stevenson, born 22 day, 6 mo., 1788.
- CLXII. Mary Stevenson, born 16 day, 9 mo., 1791, married Clayton Wistar, son of John and Charlotte Wistar, 9 day, 11 mo., 1814, and died 15 day, 12 mo., 1825. Clayton Wistar was born 23 day, 2 mo., 1793, and died 10 day, 9 mo., 1840. Had issue : John Wistar, born 25 day, 11 mo., 1815, married Letitia Miller Acton in 1845, died in 1852 ; Richard Wistar, first, born 20 day, 11 mo., 1818, died 11 day, 8 mo., 1819 ; Richard Wistar, second, born 14 day, 7 mo., 1821, married Charlotte W. Acton, 7 day, 9 mo., 1842.
- CLXIII. Daniel Stevenson, born 28 day, 3 mo., 1795, married 1st. Hannah Sayre Adams 6 day, 3 mo., 1817 ; 2nd, Rachael B. Riley, 3 day, 4 mo., 1834. He removed from Salem to Wilmington, Del., taking a certificate to the Friend's Meeting at the latter place, dated 7 day, 6 mo., 1820. He died 7 day, 9 mo., 1855.
Daniel Stevenson's children by the 1st wife were : John A. Stevenson, born 14 day, 12 mo., 1817 ; Edward L. Stevenson, born 13 day, 4 mo., 1819, married Virena Wharton, died 17 day, 10 mo., 1874 ; Daniel Stevenson, born 30 day, 12 mo., 1820 ; Joseph Stevenson, born 12 day, 3 mo., 1824, died 12 day, 5 mo., 1824. Children of Daniel Stevenson, by 2d wife : Anna Amelia Stevenson, born 5 day, 1 mo., 1835 ; Albert G. Stevenson, born 6 day, 1 mo., 1837.

- CLXIV. Charles Stevenson, born 2 day, 3 mo., 1797, married Rachel, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Hilliard, 18 day, 11 mo., 1818, died 6 day, 11 mo., 1837. Their children were :

- A. Samuel H. Stevenson, born 7 day, 8 mo., 1820, married 8 day 6 mo., 1850, Kate (born 6 day, 2 mo., 1829), daughter of John and Susanah (Parker) McDonald, died 27 day, 8 mo., 1895. Had issue Samuel Price Stevenson, born 29 day,

- 10 mo., 1854; Charles Edward Stevenson, born 22 day, 2 mo., 1857, married Emma Sharpless 31 day, 5 mo., 1882; Harry Bowman Stevenson, born 10 day, 9 mo., 1860, married Mary Wright; Oscar Stevenson, born 1 day, 2 mo., 1862, married Mary Crozer Taylor 29 day, 6 mo., 1887; Kate M. Stevenson, born 4 day, 4 mo., 1869.
- B. Richard Stevenson, born 21 day, 1 mo., 1824, married 28 day, 4 mo., 1852, Anna W. Taylor, (born 7 day, 7 mo., 1832) and died 17 day, 8 mo., 1891. Had issue: Anna Garrett Stevenson, born 5 day, 2 mo., 1853, married John W. Campion, 9 mo., 1874; Charles Stevenson, born 9 day, 5 mo., 1854, married — 1888, Susan Farror; Katharine Stevenson, born 14 day, 6 mo., 1856, died 24 day, 9 mo., 1862; Joseph T. Stevenson, born 18 day, 9 mo., 1862, died 11 day, 11 mo., 1862; William T. Stevenson, born 28 day, 2 mo., 1864, married Marguerita Marks 9 mo., 1891; Mary Lawrie, born 31 day, 10 mo., 1865, married Harry T. Abernathy 1 day, 1 mo., 1890; Horace Stevenson, born 22 day, 6 mo., 1867, married Belle Huckins 15 day, 9 mo., 1895.
- C. Margaretta Hilliard Stevenson, born 22 day, 2 mo., 1826, married in 1846, Samuel Price (born 30 day, 6 mo., 1816, died 30 day, 10 mo., 1880), Margaretta, died 24 day, 4 mo., 1898. Had issue: Mary Wilson Price, born 8 day, 3 mo., 1847; Ferris Price, born 16 day, 2 mo., 1849, died unmarried 16 day, 6 mo., 1897; Charles Stevenson Price, born 24 day, 1 mo., 1852, married Gertrude Heaton Shaw 23 day, 8 mo., 1881; Martha Smith Price, born 17 day, 12 mo., 1853, married Eli L. Garrett, 2 day, 5 mo., 1889; Margaretta Hilliard Price, born 11 day, 1 mo., 1857, married Samuel Yewdell 5 day, 10 mo., 1880.
- D. Mary Stevenson, born 13 day, 12 mo., 1829, married Thomas Bickham Price, who was born 19 day, 10 mo., 1825 and died 24 day, 1 mo., 1899. Had issue: Henry Clay, Sarah and Mary Price all of whom died young.
- E. Charles Edward Stevenson, born 24 day, 9 mo., 1834, died young.
- F. Charles Henry Stevenson, born 14 day, 1 mo., 1839, died young.
- CLXV. John Stevenson, born 6 day, 5 mo., 1801, married 1st., Anna W. Brick 21 day, 11 mo., 1821, who died 23 day, 9 mo., 1828. Married 2nd Lucy Ann Terry, in 1832. John Stevenson died 9 day, 6 mo., 1835, and had issue by first wife:
- A. William B. Stevenson, born 7 day, 9 mo., 1822, died young.
- B. John Stevenson, } twins.
- C. Anne Stevenson, } died young.
- D. Anna Amelia Stevenson, born 5 day, 5 mo., 1826, married 21 day, 10 m. 1847; Joseph G. Harlan (born 18 day, 9 mo., 1825, died 12 day, 11 mo., 1857) Anna Amelia Harlan died 11 mo., 1858. Had issue: Anna Brick Harlan, born 29 day, 12 mo., 1849, married John Wistar 3 day, 11 mo., 1869; William B. Harlan, born 31 day, 1 mo., 1852, married 14 day, 6 mo., 1875, Caroline A. Murray, died in 1878; Sarah Harlan, born 8 day, 10 mo., 1854; Josephine Harlan, born 12 day, 7 mo., 1857, married Kent Worthington, 17 day, 10 mo., 1879.
- By his second wife Lucy Ann Terry, John Stevenson had:
- E. John W. Irving Stevenson, born 17 day, 5 mo., 1833, married 14 day, 2 mo., 1858, Christina S., daughter of John and Christina Wiseman, born 30 day, 12 mo., 1836.
- CLXVI. James Stevenson, born 1 day, 6 mo., 1803, died 23 day, 9 mo., 1808.
- CLXVII. Lucy Ann Stevenson, born 15 day, 8 mo., 1806, died 13 day, 10 mo., 1806.
- CLXVIII. Emily Lawrie Stevenson, born 28 day, 8 mo., 1808, married George Hanford, died 1 day, 8 mo., 1832. Had issue: Mary, Amelia and George Hanford, all of whom died young.

NOTE:—It is expected that the next installment will conclude the series of notes on the Stevenson family. The larger part of it is recent material, and it is not as complete as the editor desires, therefore the issue of THE JERSEYMAN dated November 1900 may not appear before April 1901.

REMINISCENCES.

—BY—

James Buchanan.

Delivered, Oct. 18, 1899, at the Semi-Centennial Jubilee of the Cherryville Baptist Church.

APRIL 1st, 1849, was a clear, balmy, Spring day. Here and there in the heavens a silvery cloud drifted lazily from the north west, but elsewhere the sky showed that pure deep blue seen so seldom save in the early Spring days.

Mounting to the top of a wagon load of household furniture, I left the old home at Ringoes, passed through this village, and along yonder road went on to the new home in Sidney School District three miles beyond. As I passed by this spot, I saw only an open field, a part of the farm of David Everett. Could I have been given a fore-gleam of the future, I would have seen a commodious house of worship, a gospel of repentance and righteousness being preached, and men and women lifting up their hearts in prayer and praise. I would have seen, too, yonder long lines of graves where the bodies of many who were to be my neighbors and friends now rest awaiting the resurrection morn; but no such vision was afforded me and I passed on seeing only the sod, and the plow land.

My parents were Baptists; each of them had been reared in another faith, and they were Baptists from conviction. One of the inconveniences of their new home, they soon found, was its distance from any Baptist church. The nearest was Flemington, reached only after a long drive over rough and hilly roads. They at once began to canvass the possibility of the establishment of a new church. Clinton was first considered. There were a few scattered Baptists there, and in the vicinity, but other denominations had already secured a strong foothold, and the prospects for the success of another were not promising. Cherryville was turned to. There were some Baptist families in that village and neighborhood, and no denomination had yet permanently occupied the field. At this juncture Rev. E. R. Hera came upon the field. I have always understood he came at the suggestion of the Baptist State Convention, but have never looked the matter up. An organization at Cherryville was decided upon and effected, and your history as a church began. That history it is not now my province to follow; your historian has done that with industry and faithfulness. Mine the task to draw from the storehouse of memory, reminiscence and anecdote

and thus fill in some of the lights and shades of the historian's picture.

Mr. Hera was a man of pleasing appearance and address. He was yet in early middle life, of medium stature, slightly inclined to stoniness, neat in his dress, graceful in his gestures, pleasant in his voice, and easy and flowing in his speech. His preaching proved attractive and he soon rallied quite a congregation.

A serious accident came near ending his life. One day on his return on horseback, to this place, as he came over the rise in the Quakertown road west of the village, in some manner he was thrown from his horse; his foot caught in the stirrup, and the frightened animal dashed down the road dragging his master after him. Finally, after being dragged in this manner for one or two hundred yards, his foot became disengaged, and the minister, bruised, bloody, almost insensible, was taken to his home, and finally recovered. Speaking of it afterward he said he expected nothing but death at any moment.

The church formed, a House of Worship was needed. Mr. Everett gave a tract for the building, and for what was the original graveyard plot. As was the custom in those days the timbers of the new building were hewn from heavy oak trees, and were raised to their place in sections or "bents" framed together. This required many men. As they raised with pikes, heavy shear poles were used to assist, and to support the bent while the men rested. After the bents were all in place the connecting timbers placed and securely pinned, the word was given to throw off the shear poles. Just then a young man leapt from out of the frame work to the ground, a shear pole struck him upon the head and shoulders, and he fell senseless to the earth. For hours he remained unconscious, but finally recovered. Later he married and became the father of Rev. J. J. Pierson, who served as pastor in turn, the Baptist churches at Palmyra, New York, Woodbury and Bridgeton, New Jersey.

I do not remember the dedication services, but the appearance of the house as first erected is vividly impressed upon my memory. It was nearly square in form. At the north end was a high and rather heavy looking pulpit, with some novel attempts at decorative architecture. At the

opposite end was a gallery for the choir, and along either side ran another gallery, where the young people used to sit. Upon the main floor a solid block of pews faced the pulpit, save that in front of the choir, a few pews were left out, and in the space thus gained, were placed, not over ten feet apart, two immense stoves. Their pipes supported a huge drum reaching along nearly the whole front of the choir gallery, and communicating by a wealth of pipe with chimneys above. It was soon found that the stoves thus placed did not properly heat the room, and they were later placed at the sides, under the galleries, and their place filled with pews.

I usually sat at the extreme end of the farthest front seat in the men's gallery, and had a bird's eye view of the whole congregation, save that part immediately under the gallery I was seated in. Let us carry our recollection back to the early fifties and look down again upon that congregation. Mr. Hera is in the pulpit. Back of him is a hair cloth sofa destined later to give rise to some harsh talk; or later, Bergen Stelle is there and sits upon one of the chairs, which fill the place of the removed sofa. The congregation is curiously placed. At the time the house was first opened for worship the general custom in that section was for the men to occupy seats upon one side, and the women upon the other. Here some desired a change, and that families should sit together. The conservatives objected, and it was finally settled, that families, desiring, might sit together, but none need do so who did not so desire. As a result a few families sat together in the central block, but the larger part of the men took the side nearest the road, while the women massed together on the side toward the graveyard.

And now for our bird's eye view. Let us begin with the central block on the men's side. First is David Case, already showing his years, and from accident quite lame; yet, disabled as he is, he is rarely missed in sunshine or storm from his place. John Pierson, soon alike disabled, and always as faithful. William Smith, also lame, sits near. Hiram Deats, grave, thoughtful, with his invalid wife, and little daughter, and his sons Emley and Madison sit together. Near these sit others whose names and faces have faded from memory. There sits Elisha Warford, and his wife, from Quakertown. Between them is their little daughter Harrie. The parents have long since gone home, but the daughter still lives. Then Asa Case, in the vigor and strength of early manhood. Conrad Phillower with his quiet ways; S. R. Buchanan with his silvery head; John P. Gary, so neat in appearance. Scattered

through the pews are usually a number of the members of the Quakertown Methodist Church who have dropped in to morning service, their own occurring in the afternoon, perhaps we may see William Large, or William Volk, or Chamberlain McPherson, or William J. Case, or his brothers Wesley and George. From the beginning these people were sympathetic by presence, and by contribution. Other names could be added upon reflection. Meantime the section under our gallery has been filling. We have noticed them as they walked up the aisle. David Everett, already an old man, walks feebly in. William Kuhl from Young's Mills, a man of large build, Jonathan Case, quiet and faithful, John Q. Case from the Presbyterians, Christopher Case, with his silvery locks, David Brown from the Van Syckle (now King) farm, Elisha Kuhl, a brother of William, Christopher Kuhl, another brother, Reuben Pierson, from the village, Daniel, Jacob and Joseph, his brothers, John Ewing, Jacob Williamson, John Buchanan, Christopher Snyder, John D. Bowne, S. Hartpence, Elias Gary, Wm. J. Bowne and others, less regular in their attendance, and therefore less easily recalled, come in and quietly take seats.

Upon the other side of the central block sit the Trimmers, Joseph, and later Elias and Aaron, with their wives, and mother. The Trimmers were large, handsome men, and their mother, a stately old lady. I have an impression that for a few years John Pierson and his wife occupied seats on this side also. Here memory grows dim. I cannot place the others back of these, though some faces familiar in feature, but forgotten in name, stand out before me. Upon the cross seats in the "Amen corner" is seated the family of Jacob West, and beneath the gallery Susan Thomas, and her daughter (later Mrs. Bowne), Mrs. David Everett, a tall, stately lady, handsome in her old age, take seats. Mary Ann and Jane Buchanan, the sisters of John, Mary Rudebock, Miss Ewing, Charity Case, Miss Emmons (I have forgotten her first name), Ann Johnson are recalled to mind. Besides these are the wives and daughters of many of the men I have named.

In the gallery were my brother, Rev. Joseph C. Buchanan, Rhutson Case, John Brown, Peter Kuhl, John Kuhl, Frazer Runkle, John and Joseph Case, James Thatcher, Joseph Rea, Wm. Rea, Richard and Gershon McPherson, Daniel Runkle, Silas Volk, and sometimes, Theodore and Amos McPherson, the Hartpence brothers, the Fulper brothers and others I cannot now recall.

To be continued.

THE JERSEYMAN,

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FLEMINGTON, N. J.

NOVEMBER, 1900.

Thomas Stevenson,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND,

And His Descendents in New Jersey.

By DR. JOHN R. STEVENSON,

Haddonfield, N. J.

WILLIAM STEVENSON.

No. 94. William Stevenson (William⁴, John³, Thomas², Thomas¹), son of William and Mary (Bunting) Stevenson, born 12 day, 7 mo., 1766, married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Allibone of Red Stone, Pennsylvania, 3 day, 4 mo., 1798. He died 22 day, 11 mo., 1857. Their children were:

CLXIX. John Stevenson, died young.

CLXX. Mary Stevenson, married Dr. Charles Noble, died 3 mo., 1838. Had issue: William Stevenson Noble who married Mary E. Backus, 15 day, 10 mo., 1857, died 18 day, 4 mo., 1867, leaving children: Frederick Noble, died 1883; Agnes Noble, died in infancy; Maud Noble; William Woodbridge Noble married Alice Bond Jannet, 7 day, 6 mo., 1888.

CLXXI. Ann Stevenson, born 21 day, 8 mo., 1807, died 14 day, 8 mo., 1808.

CLXXII. Susannah Stevenson, born 21 day, 8 mo., 1807, married Washington Brown, died 1 day, 6 mo., 1870. } Twins.

Their children were:

A. Mary Stevenson Brown, born 29 day, 12 mo., 1838, married 1st 18 day, 9 mo., 1872, Adolph Von der Weiler. Had issue, Susalie Von der Weiler, born 1873, died 1874; Adolph Von der Weiler born 8 day, 1 mo., 1875. Married 2nd Dr. F. B. Myers, 4 day 4 mo., 1881.

B. Charlotte Maria Brown, born 2 day, 6 mo., 1848, married Joseph

S. Lovering Wharton, 13 day, 10 mo., 1873, died 13 day, 9 mo., 1886.

CLXXIII. Benjamin Stevenson, born 14 day, 9 mo., 1805, died unmarried, 7 day, 11 mo., 1874.

CLXXIV. Esther Jones Stevenson, born 11 day, 3 mo. 1810, married Cyrus Hilborn, died 25 day, 5 mo., 1854. Their children were:

A. Elizabeth Stevenson Hilborn, born 3 day, 7 mo., 1846, married Robert W. Fulton 1 day, 10 mo., 1872. Had issue: Frances Fulton, born 17 day, 9 mo., 1873; Richard Colwell Fulton, born 12 day, 4 mo., 1875; Roberta Dorothy Fulton, born 27 day, 1 mo., 1877; Charlotte Fulton, born 19 day, 12 mo., 1879; Petrina Fulton, born 28 day, 12 mo., 1889, died 18 day 5 mo., 1893.

B. Frances Waterman Hilborn, born 7 day, 2 mo., 1849, married John Mackintosh Mackelrie, 20 day, 5 mo., 1880. Had issue: Esther Mackelrie, born 20 day, 8 mo. 1881; Ruth Mackelrie, died 4 day, 4 mo., 1891; Doris Mackelrie, born 7 day, 6 mo., 1892; Margaret Hilborn, born 4 day, 7 mo., 1847, died in infancy.

JAMES STEVENSON.

No. 95. James Stevenson (William⁴, John³, Thomas², Thomas¹), son of William and Mary (Bunting) Stevenson, married Ann Cooper. Their children were:

CLXXV. Catharine Stevenson, married James M. Bowman. Had children: Mar-

garet Bowman; Alonzo Bowman who married Bella Sweeting.

- CLXXVI. Esther Stevenson.
- CLXXVII. Mary B. Stevenson, married Samuel Lodge.
- CLXXVIII. Sarah Stevenson.
- CLXXIX. William Stevenson.
- CLXXX. Alexander Stevenson.
- CLXXXI. Susan B. Stevenson, married George Cooper. Had children: Frank, William and James Cooper.
- CLXXXII. James Stevenson.
- CLXXXIII. Isaac Stevenson, married Emma Denning.
- CLXXXIV. Anna Stevenson, married Robert P. Lloyd.

SAMUEL STEVENSON.

No. 104. Samuel Stevenson (Thomas⁴, Elnathan³, Edward², Thomas¹), son of Thomas and Alice Stevenson. was born at Amwell, in the severe winter of 1740-1741. Being the oldest son and his father dying intestate he inherited the homestead property by right of primogeniture. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Siddon, of Bucks County Pennsylvania, March 27, 1763. The Siddon family were among the early English Quaker settlers of Gloucester County, N. J.; John Siddon and his son Ezekiel buying land on the Delaware River as early as 1699. Like some other early colonists the family was limited to a few descendants. Samuel Stevenson removed in 1771, to Burlington County, where he died in 1803. His widow Mary, died in 1825. Their children were:

- CLXXXV. Sarah Stevenson, born July 4, 1764, married David (born October 24, 1756) son of David and Mary Cox, 21 day, 10 mo., 1790, died April 10, 1813. Their children were: Sarah S. Cox, born June 28, 1792, married Thomas Doughty, the artist, of New York, died September 28, 1870; Mary Cox, died intestate; Ann M. Cox, born May 18, 1800, married 1st John West, 2nd H. J. Eldredge; Abigail Cox, born September 25, 1804, married 1st Joseph Grice, 2nd H. J. Staples; William Kelly Cox, born February 12, 1807, married Mary H. Bellangee (born October 22, 1807), December 25, 1832, died October 1, 1872.
- CLXXXVI. Thomas Stevenson, born September 6, 1765, married *Rebecca, daughter of Joseph and Isabella Thorne,

July 28, 1795. He lived at Stevenson's Mill in Gloucester, now Camden County, N. J., where he died December 2, 1852. Rebecca Stevenson died March 6, 1853. Their children were:

- A. Mary Stevenson, born September 30, 1796, died unmarried March 24, 1864.
- B. Isaac Stevenson, born June 5, 1798, married Elizabeth Barrett, October 11, 1824, died — 1828. Had issue: Rebecca Stevenson born July 17, 1825, married Thomas W. James, lawyer, of Jersey City, October 17, 1842, and died December 6, 1868; Samuel Stevenson.
- C. Elizabeth Stevenson, born August 31, 1799, married Thomas A. Alexander, (lived in Jersey City) October 16, 1826, died January 9, 1862. Had issue: James, Joseph, Henry C. and Thomas Alexander.
- D. Sarah Ann Stevenson, born April 5, 1802, died unmarried Dec. 18, 1883.
- E. Samuel Stevenson, born April 20, 1803, married May 16, 1833, Anna, daughter of †John and Anna Rudderow of Merchantville, N. J., died July 23, 1835. Had issue; John R. Stevenson, born February 12, 1834; Thomas Stevenson, born May 12, 1835, who resided in Camden, N. J. Early in the Civil War he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the

*Rebecca Thorne was born July 3, 1768, in Gloucester County, N. J. Her father, Capt. Joseph Thorne was descended from William Thorne, one of patentees of Flushing, L. I., in 1645. His grandfather, Samuel Thorne Junior, who lived in Flushing, L. I., served in Capt. Galup's company in the war on Canada. He invested in a large tract of land in Gloucester County. The grandson, Joseph Thorne, was elected collector of Gloucester Township in that county in 1763. He was commissioned captain on August 10, 1776, in the second battalion, Gloucester County Volunteers. He served during the war and died Nov. 19, 1819, aged ninety years.

†John Rudderow was the great grandson of John Rudderow, one of the few English lawyers who settled early in the colonies. Law and surveying being then often united in one person, John Rudderow, the settler, was sent to America as a Crown Surveyor. In 1681 and 1682 he appears in the embryo city of Philadelphia in supervision over Penn's surveyors who were laying out the new city. This completed he determined to remain in this country, and in 1684[†] located and settled on a large tract of land in Chester Township, Burlington County, N. J. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of that county in 1706 and served three years; being reappointed in 1721, he filled another term of the same duration.

†Liber B. K. page 77, Trenton.

8th regiment of N. J. Volunteers (May 19, 1862), and was promoted Captain December 10, 1862. He served through the peninsular campaign and in the Potomac valley. He was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and buried on the field of battle. He was unmarried.

F. Miriam Stevenson, born March 19, 1805, married John Rudderow March 14, 1833, died April 13, 1892. Had issue; Thomas, Edwin Charles, Anna Elizabeth and Edward Rudderow.

G. Joseph Thorne Stevenson, born March 21, 1807, married Sarah, daughter of Josiah and Hannah Ellis, October 31, 1854, died September 1, 1884. Sarah Stevenson died January 15, 1886. No issue.

CLXXXVII. Samuel Stevenson, born November 16, 1767, died young.

SIXTH GENERATION.

JOSEPH STEVENSON.

No. 154. Joseph Stevenson (John⁵, Thomas⁴, John³, Thomas², Thomas¹), son of John and Mercy (King) Stevenson, was born March 19, 1767. He declared his first intention 10 day, 10 mo., 1793, in Quakertown Meeting, to marry Ann Wilson, his first wife. He married 2nd, in the same meeting September 26, 1796, Susannah Kester*.

Susan Kester was born 16 day, 11 mo., 1770. She was the daughter of Samuel Kester of Kingwood, who married Susannah Webster 10 day, 1 mo., 1758, and subsequently removed to Woodbridge, N. J., and granddaughter of Harmanus and Mary Kester, who settled in Hunterdon County early in the eighteenth century and were members of the Quakertown Friends Meeting.

Joseph Stevenson was a prominent member of the last named meeting. He served as its Clerk from 1814 to 1821. He died August 4, 1841. His wife Susan Stevenson, died May 11, 1870, and both are interred at Friends Burying Ground, Quakertown. Joseph and Susan Stevenson's children were:

CLXXXVIII. Anne Stevenson, born 25 day, 7 mo., 1797, died 7 day, 7 mo., 1798.

CLXXXIX. Amy Kester Stevenson, born 12 day, 2 mo., 1799, married Alexander Rea.

CXC.. John Stevenson, born May 16, 1801, married Hannah Willson.

CXCI. Samuel Kester Stevenson, born November 24, 1803, married Alice Dawes.

CXCII. Sidney Stevenson, born December 29, 1806, married Joel Wilson, widower, of Rahway, at an indulged meeting in Kingwood School House, February 16, 1844. She died March 14, 1883, he died —1886. No issue. He was engaged in the hardware business in Rahway where he resided all his life. He had a son and daughter by his first wife.

CXCIII. Rebecca Stevenson, born Feb. 11, 1810, married William Brotherton, Oct. 28, 1847, at Rahway Friends Meeting. He was a farmer and during the latter years of his life resided in Toms River, N. J., where both are buried.

WILLIAM LAWRIE STEVENSON.

No. 161. William Lawrie Stevenson (John⁵, William⁴, John³, Thomas², Thomas¹), son of John and Amelia (Lawrie) Stevenson, was born 22 day 6 mo., 1788, married Mary, daughter of Eleazer and Elizabeth (Clark) Fenton (born 13 day, 3 mo., 1791) 29 day, 12 mo., 1808. William L. Stevenson died at Mobile, Ala., 17 day, 1 mo., 1835. His widow, Mary Stevenson, died 10 day, 12 mo., 1870. Their children were:

CXCIV. Elizabeth Fenton Stevenson, born 24 day, 3 mo., 1810, married Charles H. Oliver 25 day, 6 mo., 1835, died 9 day, 11 mo., 1859. Had issue: Mary Stevenson Oliver, born 13 day, 4 mo., 1836, died 7 day, 7 mo., 1836; Elizabeth Fenton Oliver, born 9 mo., 1838, married Luther B. Cummings, 30 day, 11 mo., 1860, died 13 day 2 mo., 1872.

CXCV. James Stevenson, born 13 day, 9 mo., 1811, died unmarried 24 day 9 mo., 1896.

CXCVI. Susan Stevenson, born 27 day, 10 mo., 1813, married 1st Samuel Inskeep, 19 day, 8 mo., 1834. He died 28 day, 1 mo., 1840, and Susan married 2nd, Robert Davis Clifton, 3 day, 10 mo., 1844, who died 3 day, 3 mo., 1872. Susan S Clifton died 19 day, 2 mo., 1904: Children by Samuel Inskeep were: William W., Samuel and Mary Amelia Inskeep, who all died in

*The name Susannah is modernized to Susan, in the family Bible in possession of his grandson Joseph Stevenson of Pasadena, California.

infancy. Children by R. D. Clifton were: Susan Stevenson Clifton born 3 day, 3 mo., 1846, married Sebastian Brown 26 day, 9 mo., 1867, died 12 day, 10 mo., 1897; Robert Davis Clifton, born 22 day 7 mo., 1848, married Carrie A. Hoffman 31 day, 12 mo., 1873.

CXCVII. Emily Lawrie Stevenson, born 20 day, 4 mo., 1816, married 15 day, 2 mo., 1870, Edward Moore, died 20 day, 12 mo., 1891. No issue.

CXCVIII. Mary Fenton Stevenson, born 5 day, 2 mo., 1820, married William A. Brown 2 day, 2 mo., 1843. Their children were: Mary A. Brown, born 12 day, 11 mo., 1843, married William M. Busey 28 day 10 mo., 1868; William Stevenson Brown, born 29 day, 1 mo., 1846 married Mary L. Hodge 21 day, 2 mo., 1870; Emily Stevenson Brown, born 12 day, 5 mo., 1855 married Earnest A. Robbins 12 day, 10 mo., 1876.

CXCIX. William Clark Stevenson, born 1 day, 10 mo., 1822, married Sarah A., daughter of Daniel and Mary Ann (Latimer) Remick 30 day, 12 mo., 1847. Sarah A. Stevenson was born 27 day, 2 mo., 1827 and died 25 day, 5 mo., 1893. Their child was: William Clark Stevenson, Junior, born 7 day, 12 mo., 1848, married 13 day, 11 mo., 1873, Elizabeth Curtis, daughter of George and Deborah (Alexander) Hoopes, who was born 25 day, 7 mo., 1850. Had issue: William Lawrie Stevenson, born 6 day, 10 mo., 1876, married February 22, 1900, Nellie Wetherbee, daughter of Frederick Paul and Mary Emma (Rowand) Pfeiffer.

CC. Eleazer Fenton Stevenson, born 27 day, 8 mo., 1828, died 17 day, 2 mo., 1832.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

AMY KESTER STEVENSON.

No. 189. Amy Kester Stevenson (Joseph⁶, Thomas⁴, John³, Thomas², Thomas¹), daughter of Joseph and Susannah (Kester) Stevenson, born 12 day, 2 mo., 1799, married January 31, 1829, Alexander Rea. He was a farmer and spent most of his life on his farm near Sidney, Hunterdon Co., N. J.,

Their children were:

A. Mary Hambleton Rea, born January 13, 1825, married October 9, 1847, George W. Adair, born October 8, 1819, son of James and Rachel (Kilpatrick) Adair. They have resided for many years in Somerville, where he was for a long time engaged in the hardware business.

B. Sarah Kester Rea, born December 18, 1826, died January 7, 1827.

C. Susan Stevenson Rea, born December 8, 1827, married December 2, 1854, John M. Baldwin, born March 26, 1830, son of Samuel and Maria (Marshall) Baldwin. Had issue, Anetta Baldwin born September 21, 1855, married Lyman D. Hoffman December 23, 1875; George G. Baldwin, born March 23, 1857, died March 25, 1859; Lillian Baldwin, born July 2, 1858, died October 22, 1858; Alexander Ellsworth Baldwin, born May 2, 1862, married Emma L. Cole, September—1884; Judson L. Baldwin, born December 11, 1864, married Alice A. Hann (born December 17, 1866), January 1, 1884; Bonnell Baldwin, born November 17, 1866, died September 11, 1890; Amy R. Baldwin, born May 16, 1870, died September 10, 1890.

D. Cornelia Rea, born November 20, 1834, died November 23, 1834.

E. Joseph Stevenson Rea, born June 19, 1836, married November 13, 1858, Adelaide Hoff, born November 4, 1837. Had issue: Elma Rea, born March 26, 1860; Samuel Hoff Rea, born August 25, 1862.

F. Emily Chubbuck Rea, born January 17, 1840, married February 1, 1865, Joseph Washington Cain, born May 9, 1837, son of James and Rachel (Hodge) Cain. Had issue: Judson Vanderveer Cain, born July 14, 1870, married June 20, 1900, Susan Drayton, born August 18, 1870, daughter of Henry Waden and Mary Elizabeth (Morrison) Drayton; Emily Amy Cain, born January 15, 1873.

G. Hannah Stevenson Rea, born October 10, 1843, at Quakertown, N. J., married September 18, 1866, Rev. Joseph Chandler Buchanan, son of Samuel R. and Elizabeth (Chandler) *Buchanan.

Joseph Chandler Buchanan was born at Ringoes, N. J., March 27, 1841. Studied at Clinton Academy, graduated at Madison (now Colgate University), in 1866, with the degree of A. B., taking that of A. M. in course three years later. He became Pastor of the Scotch Plains Baptist Church July 1, 1867, and Pemberton, September 1, 1878, where he is now pastor. For nine years he served as Secretary of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention, and for thirty years a member continuously of the Board. He was also for a time a Trustee of South Jersey Institute at Bridgeton, N. J., and since 1879, of Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Bucknell University in 1892. Had issue: Joseph Hervey Buchanan, M. D., born at Scotch Plains, Union Co., N. J., January 22, 1871, graduated at Peddie Institute, Class of 1889; Princeton, Class of 1893; Jefferson Medical College, Class of 1896; is now a practicing physician at Plainfield, N. J. He married, February 17, 1898, Lidle Smalley, daughter of Samuel Smalley and Anna Haines (Davis) Collom, born June 14, 1872, at Pemberton, Burlington Co., N. J. Her emigrant ancestor came from England in 1773. The emigrant's son, William Collom, was a teacher and editor in Philadelphia. William's son, Rev. Jonathan G. Collom, was a prominent Baptist preacher in N. J., and was the father of S. S. Collom. Dr. J. H. Buchanan has one child, Mary Collom Buchanan, born December 27, 1899, at North Plainfield, Somerset Co., N. J.

JOHN STEVENSON.

No. 190 John Stevenson, (Joseph⁶, John⁵, Thomas⁴, John³, Thomas², Thomas¹), son of Joseph and Susan (Kester) Stevenson, was born at Kingwood, May 16, 1801. He married on 12 day, 5 mo., 1824, Hannah, daughter of Gabriel† (deceased) and Grace‡ (Brotherton) Wilson of Independence Township, Sussex County, N. J.

John Stevenson had a birthright-membership in the Society of Friends. The record of that organization at Quakertown** states that on 12 day, 4 mo., 1821 "John Stevenson (son of Joseph), a minor was transferred to Hardwick and Randolph," to which place John had removed a few years previously to live with his uncle John Stevenson, who had no children. Upon the death of his uncle in 1824, he purchased the latter's farm††.

John Stevenson died 12 day, 3 mo., 1854. His

wife Hannah died 20 day, 3 mo., 1889. Their children were‡‡:-

CCI. Joseph Stevenson born April 7, 1825, in Independence Township, Warren Co., N. J.; lived with his parents most of the time until 1849. In 1838 and 1839, he spent two years at Westtown School. In 1849, he moved to Illinois, living there until 1856, when he went to Minnesota, for a year. Leaving there he went to Kansas, crossing the Mississippi River at Dubuque, on the ice, and remained in Kansas twelve years. In April, 1839, he moved to Oil City, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in surveying in the oil region until 1894, when he moved to Pasadena, California, making his home with his brother, Walter R. Stevenson, and spends most of his time on his ranch near Lordsburg.

CCII. James Willson Stevenson, born April 30, 1827, in Independence Township, Warren Co., N. J., married March 11, 1851, Comfort America Milliken, born December 28, 1829, at Newark, Licking Co., Ohio. James W. Stevenson served his town in various official

*For further particulars of the Buchanan family see biographical sketch of Judge James Buchanan in this number of the Jerseyman.

†Gabriel Wilson (Gabriel³, Samuel², Robert¹) was born October 29, 1752, and died March 10, 1815. Robert and Ann (Hogg [?]) Wilson, came from Scarborough, Yorkshire, to Philadelphia with William Penn in 1682. Their fourth child Samuel², born, May 5, 1681, died December 13, 1761, married about 1705, Esther Overton (?). They had several children, the eighth being Gabriel³, born July 23, 1725, who married, probably in 1749, Elizabeth (born March 10, 1739), daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Lundy.

‡Grace Brotherton was the daughter of James and Alice Brotherton. The first of the name (of this branch of the family) in America was Henry. Family tradition is that he was in debt \$500, at the time he emigrated to America.

The ship was wrecked near Sandy Hook, and he walked barefoot and hatless to Rahway, where he was indentured to a hatter named Shotwell, and learned the trade, afterward marrying his daughter Ann. It is said that Ann paid the debt in England after his death. Their son James, born August 28, 1756, married Alice, daughter of William Schooley. The latter was the son of Samuel Schooley a descendant of Thomas Schooley, an English Quaker, who came to Burlington, N. J., in 1677 from Burlington, England, in the "Flee Boat Martha." (Smith's History of New Jersey, page 102).

** The Kingwood Records, page 41, Flemington, N. J., 1900.

†† John and Martha Schmuck, deed to John Stevenson, March 27, 1824, for 184 acres of land in Independence Township, Sussex County, on the Pequene River, adjoining lands of Jonathan Lundy, which they purchased of Mary and John Stevenson, executors of John Stevenson, deceased. Vol. 1, page 19, Warren County Clerk's Office.

‡‡ The record of the names and dates here given are copied from the family Bible in possession of Mrs. Elmira Stevenson Deats, Flemington, N. J.

capacities. He was elected Supervisor in 1858, in 1865 and 1876. He was elected School Trustee in 1859, and served twenty years. In 1868 he was appointed Post Master and held the office continuously for 32 years.

Their children were :

- A. Emma Stevenson, born March 9, 1852, at Clear Creek, Putnam Co., Ill.
- B. John Stevenson, born August 24, 1853, at Bloomsbury, Warren Co., N. J., married March 9, 1879, Florence May, daughter of Cyrus and Hannah Jane (Hopple) Garver, born December 25, 1855, in Otter Creek township, LaSalle Co., Ill. Had issue: Grace Edith Stevenson, born September 29, 1881, in Grand Rapids township, La Salle Co., Ill.; John Roy Stevenson, born January 23, 1887, in Otter Creek township, La Salle Co., Ill.
- C. Edward Burdette Stevenson, born May 2, 1857, in Bruce Township, LaSalle Co., Ill.
- D. Byron Stevenson, born October 12, 1858, in Bruce Township, La Salle Co., Ill., died October 24, 1888.
- E. Ernest Ellsworth Stevenson, born October 18, 1863, in Bruce Township, La Salle Co., Ill., married February 6, 1889, Manie Vail, daughter of Sidney and Ruth Ann (Bennett) Vail, born January 20, 1866, in Munson Township, Henry Co., Ill. Had issue: James Vail Stevenson, born November 12, 1889, in Otter Creek Township, La Salle Co., Ill.; Elmira Comfort Stevenson, born August 10, 1895, in Otter Creek Township, La Salle Co., Ill.
- F. William Joseph Stevenson, born May 4, 1873, in Otter Creek Township, La Salle Co., Ill., married December 28, 1898, Mabel (born April 5, 1879), daughter of Thomas H. and Carrie (Leach) Spencer.

CCIII. Samuel Stevenson*, born, March 17, 1829, at Allamuchy, N. J., died August 17, 1882. Married Sep-

tember 21, 1858, at Waverly, Luzerne Co., Pa., Emily Amelia (born September 21, 1835, at Abington, Pa.), daughter of Charles and Susannah (Hall) Parker.

Their children are :

- A. George Edward Stevenson, born March 30, 1860, at Danville, Montour Co., Pa., married September 18, 1884, Mary Emily Miller, born May 13, 1862, at Waverly, Lackawanna Co., Pa. Had issue: Joseph Miller Stevenson, born December 17, 1885, at Clarks Green, Pa.; Helen Stevenson, born July 17, 1888, at Clarks Green, Pa.; Harold Franklin Stevenson, born October 2, 1889, at Clarks Green, Pa.; John Samuel Stevenson, born August 5, 1892, at Waverly, Pa.; Edwin Wilson Stevenson, born October 18, 1894, at Waverly, Pa.; George William Stevenson, born August 1, 1896, at Waverly, Pa.; Robert Louis Stevenson, born April 22, 1898, at Waverly, Pa.; Ruth Stevenson, born October 9, 1899, at Waverly, Pa.
- B. William Alonzo Stevenson, born January 12, 1866, at La-

*The following memorial from a local newspaper expressed the esteem in which Mr. Stevenson was held by his neighbors:—

A very large number of persons attended the funeral of Mr. Samuel Stevenson at his late residence, on the "Fruit Farm," in this township, on Sunday last. The remains were interred in the Clark's Green Cemetery. The services were somewhat after the manner of the Society of Friends, in the practice of whose principles Mr. Stevenson had lived, and in the belief of whose doctrine he had both lived and died. There was no sermon, and none was needed. No power of oratory could have deepened the feeling of respect and esteem which twenty years' residence among us had impressed upon the hearts of his neighbors. Possessed of more than ordinary natural ability, he had added to it the culture that comes from study and a wide and varied practical experience. Whatever may have been his acquirements, he did not hesitate to use them for the benefit of his fellow men. Efforts to promote the efficiency of our schools, to improve the business of agriculture, to facilitate travel on our roads, as well as improvements of a less local character, always enlisted his ready sympathy and active cooperation. Had his physical constitution been commensurate with his mental endowments, he would have occupied an extended sphere of usefulness. The expressions of laborers whom he employed, of those with whom he had larger business relations, and of those with whom he was on terms of social intimacy, all indicate the consciousness of a loss not easily repaired.

tonia, Venango Co., Pa., married December 19, 1891, at Waverly, N. Y. Grace Maria Merriam*, (born July 1, 1870), at Waverly, Tioga Co., N. Y. Had issue: Frances Mary Stevenson, born November 3, 1892, at Waverly, Tioga Co., N. Y.; William Merriam Stevenson, born April 8, 1895, at Sayre, Bradford Co., Pa.; Margaret Stevenson, born —

CCIV. Elmira Stevenson, born 12 day, 12 mo., 1830, married at Latonia, Pa., November 28, 1865, Hiram Deats, (John³, William², Adam¹)

William Deats† settled near Flemington, Hunterdon County, N. J. His son, father of Hiram Deats, married Ursula, daughter of Captain Elisha Barton, an officer from Hunterdon, in the Revolutionary war. Hiram Deats was born April 12, 1810. He began the manufacture of ploughs near Quakertown, about 1831. Gradually enlarging his business, he added other agricultural implements and also the casting of stoves. He removed his establishment to Pittstown in 1859. For half a century he carried on one of the largest and most successful manufacturing enterprises in that county‡.

Hiram Deats married 1st, November 10, 1838, Rebecca, daughter of Jonathan Higgins, of Hillsborough, Somerset County.

By his second wife, Elmira Stevenson, he had one child Hiram Edmund Deats, born May 20, 1870, married, September 27, 1893, Eva Augusta, daughter of Capt. James G. Taylor,† of Holmdel Township, Monmouth County, N. J.

CCV. Edmund Stevenson, born 19 day, 12 mo., 1833, died 23 day, 9 mo., 1830.

CCVI. William Stevenson, born 24 day, 9 mo., 1835, died unmarried.

The following account of his life and death is taken from a newspaper published at Elmira, N. Y. William Stevenson, formerly general superintendent of the Lehigh

Valley railway, died at Jacksonville, Fla., Sunday, at midnight. He had been in failing health for upwards of a year and a half and his death was not unexpected. Last summer he visited Europe, and returned home somewhat improved in health, but the gain was not permanent. Mr. Stevenson had resided here for upwards of a quarter of a century, and he was held in the highest esteem both as a railway official and citizen. Mr. Stevenson was born in New Jersey, in September, 1835, and was never married. Mr. Stevenson's early life was spent as a school teacher, having previously received an academic education and instruction in civil engineering. Later he went west and engaged in the latter profession. In 1868 he had charge of the construction of the State Line & Sullivan railway, and at the same time was also engaged in the construction of the New York, New Haven & Hartford tunnel. After concluding his labors on the Sullivan road, he went to Easton, and took charge of the construction of the Easton and Amboy division of the Lehigh Valley, which division he left in 1875, to become superintendent of the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre, with headquarters at Sayre. At the beginning of the year 1881, he became superintendent of the Pennsylvania &

*The Merriam family are descended from Wm. Merriam, of Hadlowe, Kent, England, whose will at Rochester, England, was written September 8, and proved November 27, 1635.

He was a clothier and owned lands in Hadlowe, Goodherst, Yalding and Sudely. His three sons, Joseph, George and Robert are all found in Concord, Mass., among the earliest settlers.

This particular branch of the family we find in Litchfield, Conn., where Henry Merriam, the grandfather of Grace Stevenson was born in December, 1802. He died in Goshen, N. Y. in 1892. While a mere lad, the family removed to Schaghticoke, N. Y. He remained there for a time, but settled in early manhood, in Goshen, N. Y., where for over forty years he carried on a prosperous hardware business. Mr. Merriam was highly esteemed in the town and filled many positions of trust. He married in 1833, Ann Eliza Reeve, who was born in Goshen, May 3, 1810, and who still resides there at the advanced age of ninety years.

†Some notes on both the Deats and Taylor families are in preparation by the editor of the Jerseyman and will be published later, in that magazine.

‡Snell's History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, N. J., pages 441 and 444.

New York Canal & Railway company and four years later managing director of the Southern Central. In 1889, he was appointed general superintendent of the northern division of the Lehigh Valley, which position he held until 1892, when failing health compelled him to retire. He was given a long leave of absence, during which he made a tour of the west and on his return formally resigned his position. He was a director in the Sayre Land Company, the Cayuga Wheel and Foundry company, of this village, and the director of the Citizen's National bank, of Towanda. The crowning work of Mr. Stevenson's life was the building of the Lehigh double track extension from Van Ettenville to Buffalo, one of the finest pieces of railroad construction in the United States. It was in the building of this highway that his health gave out, the strain of overwork being too much for a man even of his robust frame. In building the great Lehigh extension he came in close contact in business relations with citizens from Sayre to Buffalo, and not one of them but learned to respect his integrity of purpose, his fairness and his strict fidelity to all promises. He was a man of simple habits, unobtrusive and unassuming, but of great capacity for work; of untiring energy, keen, shrewd and practical. In every relation of life he brought to those around him, comfort, kindly feeling and happiness. It is perhaps the truest epitaph to his memory to say that he was devoted to every trust, and dies regretted by all who knew him. Mr. Stevenson had resided at the Wilbur house since its opening where he had an elegant suite of rooms. He was a member of Union Lodge No. 108, F. & A. M., Union Chapter No. 161, R. A. M., Northern Commandery No. 16, K. T., and served as Eminent Commander in 1873.

CCVII. Edward Burroughs Stevenson, born 2 day, 10 mo., 1837, died unmarried 11 day, 5 mo., 1860. He was drowned near La Porte, Pennsylvania, while superintending the floating of a lumber raft.

CCVIII. Daniel Webster Stevenson, born February 24, 1840, at Scotch Plains, N. J., married, at Ottawa, Illinois, June 19, 1866, Harriet Augusta, daughter of Samuel White and Mary (Marsh) Williams, of Starkey, Yates Co., New York. Their children are: Walter Stanley Stevenson, born March 7, 1868, in Otter Creek Township, La Salle Co., Illinois, married July 15, 1891, Maggie E. Stevens. They legally adopted, September 3, 1895, Zoah Irene Davis, who was born March 14, 1895, at Swansea, Wales, changing her name to Zoah Irene Stevenson; They reside in Clark City, Ill. Arthur Leslie Stevenson, born March 27, 1872, in Otter Creek Township, La Salle Co., Ill., married September 15, 1894, Mabel Comfort Wilson, born June 16, 1875, at Grand Rapids, Ill. Resides in Eureka, Kansas.

CCIX. Walter Raleigh Stevenson, was born August 4, 1842, at Fall's Mills, near Scotch Plains, N. J., married May 31, 1866, at Morristown, N. J., Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John Doty and Phoebe (Utter) Hunt*.

He lived with his parents until 1855, when he made his home for a time with his uncle James Wilson, at Allamuchy and attended Westtown school. Beginning in December 1861, he taught school near Hackettstown and also at Allamuchy. During the civil war, (May, 1864), he entered the navy. He was on board the *Mervinae*, an old ship, until October 12, 1864, when he was discharged at Portsmouth, N. H. Navy Yard for physical disability. In

*John D. Hunt was son of William and Phoebe (Doty) Hunt, and was born near Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J. The family lived in Sussex and Morris Counties. Phoebe Utter was the daughter of William and Mary (Oakley) Utter.

1864 he moved to Oil City, Pa., and opened an office as Civil Engineer in partnership with his brother Samuel. He was appointed City Engineer in 1871, and held that office seven years. In 1879 and 1880, he went to Colorado prospecting and mining. In December of the latter year he entered the service of the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo R. R., (now the Western, New York and Pennsylvania R. R.) and became Division Engineer in May, 1884. In 1894 he resigned and removed to Pasadena, California, settling there, and opening an office in partnership with his brother, Joseph, engaging again in the practice of his profession.

His children are: Harriet Amelia Stevenson, born October 7, 1871; Florence Josephine Stevenson, born December 30, 1873.

SAMUEL KESTER STEVENSON.

No. 191. Samuel Kester Stevenson (Joseph₆, John₅, Thomas₄, John₃, Thomas₂, Thomas₁) son of Joseph and Susannah (Kester) Stevenson was born November 24, 1803, died February 7, 1876, at Ottawa, Ill., married October 4, 1831, at Lebanon, N. J., Alice Dawes, born July 18, 1809, at Lebanon, N. J., daughter of John and Catharine () Dawes, died, February 16, 1898, at Allen, Kansas. Their children were:

CCX. George Stevenson, born August 26, 1832, at Lebanon, N. J., died, November 19, 1873, at Morris, Ill., married March 8, 1866, Carrie Moore, at Utica, Ill.

CCXI. Caroline Stevenson, born June 16, 1834, at Scotch Plains, N. J., married August 4, 1850, George Napoleon Young, at Ottawa, Ill. Their children were:

A. Austin S. Young, born December 12, 1854, at Marseilles, Ill., married February 7, 1878, in Gundy Co., Ill., Ella A. DeLong, born August 14, 1855. Had issue: Maud Ethel Young, born August 29, 1880.

B. Albert Edgar Young, born November 15, 1857, at Marseilles, Ill., married February 19, 1880, Cassie Riggs, born September 9,

1858. Had issue: Lottie Edna Young, born February 4, 1884.

C. Frank E. Young, born March 2, 1864, at La Salle, Ill., married March 19, 1893, in Lyon Co., Kansas, Josephine Ayres, born April 16, 1870.

D. Warner Young, born February 6, 1866, married October 2, 1887, in Lyon Co., Kansas, Pearl Whitledge, born September 18, 1864. Had issue: George L. Young, born October 28, 1894.

E. Alice Stevenson Young.

CCXII. Eliza Mc Pherson Stevenson, born May 16, 1836, at Scotch Plains, N. J., married May 31, 1857, George Albion True, died July 22, 1898.

Their children were:

A. Angeline True, born March 4, 1858, married November 1886, Eugene Hartshorn, at Waltham. Had issue: True Hartshorn, born January 23, 1892, at Lordsburg, Cal.

B. William Stevenson True, born September 18, 1868, married January 15, 1895, Mrs. Edith Smith Overnaire, at Los Angeles, California.

CCXIII. John Dawes Stevenson, born January 16, 1839, at Scotch Plains, N. J., died June 8, 1870, at Utica, Ill., married October 20, 1864, at Malugens Grove, Lee Co., Ill., Marinda Dorn.

CCXIV. Elma Stevenson, born December 9, 1841, at Scotch Plains, married January 16, 1867, Isaac Preble Schooley, at Utica, Ill.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

This concludes the articles on this branch of the Stevenson family; a considerable number of those who have subscribed to THE JERSEYMAN on account of this series of papers by Dr. Stevenson have expressed their desire to have the same in book form; neither the writer nor the publisher are anxious to undertake the task, but are willing to do so if a sufficient number of copies are ordered in advance to pay half the printer's bill. Will those who are interested therefore kindly send a postal either to Dr. John R. Stevenson, Haddonfield, N. J., or to H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.

REMINISCENCES.

—BY—

James Buchanan,

Delivered, Oct. 18, 1899, at the Semi-Centennial Jubilee of the Cherryville Baptist Church.

CONCLUDED.

The Choir gallery held a small reed instrument, then known as a melodion. At it sat Stewart Baldwin who was then employed as a moulder at the Stove foundry at the Deats Homestead on the Quakertown road. In those days paid singers were unheard of, and each one possessing any musical talent freely gave it to the worship in God's House. There were John Barton, Judiah Barton, Ezekiel Everett, Samuel K. Everett, William K. Case, William Shafer and sometimes others. Upon the opposite side were the Rooke-fellow sisters, the Shafer sisters, and, later, Mary Ellen Pierson. I cannot speak definitely as to some others. Their faces seem familiar there, but I am inclined to think they became so at a later date. But few persons sat in the women's gallery, save on special occasions, and none are now distinctly remembered.

This is the picture as it remains in my memory to-day. It is admittedly imperfect. It is drawn without suggestion from any one, or access to any records. It is the product solely of a memory fifty years old, and neither completeness nor entire accuracy can be claimed for it.

The Sunday School, held only during the Summer months, was located in these galleries. The modern superintendent, or teacher with his wealth of helps and supplies would stand appalled at the poverty of its equipment. The library consisted of perhaps of one hundred and fifty more or less dilapidated books, such as "The Dairyman's Daughter," "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain," "The life of Harlan Page," "Rolls Plumbé," "Pious Children," the latter a choice collection of infantile biographies of little boys and girls who all had died in their youth. These books were all good in their way, but were not calculated to inspire any particularly cheerful view of the youthful religious life. We, in our day, have swung to the opposite extreme and books can be found in some of our Sunday Schools which teach a scant morality, let alone a pure religious life.

The teaching was almost ridiculous. In fact it sometimes was entirely so. We had the Union Question book, setting forth both question and answer. In some classes both teacher and scholar held the book open at the lesson. The teacher would read the question, and the pupil would

read the answer. Not a remark outside of the book would be made, and so the lesson closed.

In some classes the pupils held their books closed. The teacher would read the question, the pupil could not answer, and the question would be passed down the class until answered. If none could answer the teacher would read the answer to the class from the book, and then pass on to the next question. But little was studied,—next to nothing was learned. And, yet, somehow, good was done, and the percentage of conversions was as large then as now. Culture is not always conviction and learning is not always Life. A man may know the number and names of all the books of the Bible,—the character and teaching of their contents, and yet carry an unregenerate heart in his bosom, while the unlettered son of adversity may be wise unto salvation. Mental acquirement does not save men, but it undoubtedly does add to their usefulness as Christians.

Of Bergen Stelle I could say much did time permit. He was a large, well formed man, rather stout, with a fresh, ruddy complexion which flushed easily under exercise. He was not above working with his own hands when necessary. He once told me this joke on himself. He had gone to Flemington for his Winter's supply of coal. He had a one horse box wagon. They were short of help at the yard, and rather than wait he took the shovel and loaded his wagon himself. While thus engaged a friend passing along seeing him thus employed said to his companion "Do you know who that is, loading coal there?" The friend looking at the minister, flushed with the exercise, replied "No, I don't, but whoever he is, he likes his toddy too well."

But whether shoveling coal, weeding his garden, caring for his own horse, or in the sacred gathering, or the religious assemblage, Bergen Stelle was everywhere and always one of nature's true noblemen. The gentleness and amiability of his nature kept him from being aught else.

He was not much of a preacher as the world judges preaching, and yet his life was one long sermon. It was so quiet, so noble, so consistent. Of him it was said, and with truth, that a week of his practice was worth more than a month of some other man's preaching. Well do I remember an evening during the memorable revival of 1856. For two years he had preached and prayed but no one seemed to give heed, when in those meetings came signs of a breaking down. Almost from the first conversions had occurred, one or two a day.

This night as we came together each felt we were on the eve of important results. The presence of the Spirit seemed almost visible. The opening exercises over, he arose to preach. Announcing his text he hesitated, and then looked around in a helpless, beseeching way. Finally in a voice choking with emotion, he began. "I do not know that I can preach to-night," and then broke down entirely. Finally he recovered a little, and closing the book, with eyes streaming with tears, and voice scarcely audible from the emotion, he uttered a few tender words of exhortation and warning, and giving the usual invitation sat down. I do not remember the number responding, but it was, for that congregation, unprecedentedly large.

God's way of dealing with His servants are often incomprehensible to poor human ken. This good man's life went out in sore domestic and personal affliction. Insanity came to a loved one, and in his own case the delirium which seized him at the very beginning of his last illness never left him until his troubled spirit had passed over the dark river.

A word or two about some of those who in times past wrought with you, and my task will be done.

Hiram Deats was one of the most remarkable men I ever knew. Starting in life seemingly handicapped in every way, he, by persistent industry, careful saving, and judicious investment, was enabled to give away a fortune, and yet leave much property to his family. And he did this away from the fevered haunts of speculation, and the busy marts where men venture their millions, but in the quiet pursuits of legitimate business in the smaller country places. To my personal knowledge, much of the good that he did was unheralded, and was accompanied by counsels quite as valuable.

John Pierson was another busy man who could find time to be about his Master's business. He lived more in your immediate midst, and you know the good he did, and the time and money he spent in the service of this church as trustee, deacon, clerk.

Of others, Warford, Trimmer, Kuhl, I would speak, but must hasten, and with mention of a few who came in during the revival spoken of must end these reminiscences.

Peter Kuhl was a man of lovable disposition. I can remember many occasions of sweet intercourse with him, and when we learned of the awful accident which ended his life our hearts almost stood still.

John Brown came to us from a Presbyterian family. He was a young man of most uncommon decision of character, coupled, as is not often the case, with rare sweetness of disposition. He was one of the earlier converts, and at once himself took hold of the work, and showed a zeal and intelligence which bespoke great usefulness in the future. But while yet in his early youth he faded away, and was not, for God took him.

His brother Henry was suffered to remain, and to work longer in the vineyard, but he too has gone home.

Rhudson Case yet remains upon your roll of membership. He is serving you upon the com-

mittee in charge of these arrangements. It might be deemed more appropriate by some to say nothing of him, and yet some of his work has become the property of the denomination in the State, and we have a right to make public mention of his services as a trustee of Peddie Institute, a member for many years of the Board of Managers of the Baptist State Convention, and a Member of the Missionary Committee of the Central Association. And I will say to you, that that work has always been performed with cheerfulness, promptness, and good judgment. Of his labor here for considerably more than a third of a century I need not speak, for you know of it, and of its worth.

Another * became a minister of the gospel, and for more than thirty-three years has preached Christ and him crucified. The whole of this ministry has been spent in this state. Some thirty years of service has also been rendered as a member of the Board of Managers of the State Convention, and almost an equal length of time as a Trustee of Peddie Institute. Nine years were given to the laborious office of Secretary of the State Convention.

Of another, † I will not speak, save to mention the years of service rendered in a public manner to our various denominational enterprises:—Almost twenty-five years as a member of the Board of Managers of the State Convention,—nine years President of that body, nine years clerk of his Association, ten years a member of the Board of our Foreign Missionary Society, about twenty-five years a Trustee of Peddie Institute, eight years a Trustee of Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pa., all rendered amid the duties necessarily incident to an active business life.

Others have gone out from your number, and have labored elsewhere, perhaps in a less public way, but as cheerfully and with as good results.

You have stayed here by the old ship, and to-day she sails the Ocean of Time, stauncher and stronger than ever. The years of your work here have been years of success, of progress.

Here I must close. In December, 1864, I left you, to make my home elsewhere. All after that would be history in my hands not reminiscence. So, with no extended notice of the bright and active Hires, the saintly and sainted Young, the quiet and studious Laning, the energetic Griffiths, and others who have since the days of Bergen Stelle, ministered unto you,—with but the briefest hint of the rebuilding, enlargement, and improvement of your property, of your great growth in numbers, and in material things, and in ability to give, and in actual contributions, I relieve your patience.

You have, this week, called back your scattered sons and daughters, that they might with you rejoice over the past, and thank the Giver of all good for what has here been accomplished. The open field of the Everett farm in 1849:—the Cherryville Church of to-day with its glorious past, its active present, its promising future! What a contrast! Together we rejoice, and we do well to give thanks. Together let us resolve that this occasion shall be but the beginning of a richer, fuller life for this Church and this people.

*Rev. Joseph C. Buchanan.

†The writer, Hon. James Buchanan.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. James Buchanan, the author of the above "Reminiscences" passed away Tuesday, October 30, 1900, quite unexpectedly. While he had been confined to the house for sometime previous, he was not considered dangerously ill.

Judge Buchanan was born at Ringoes, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, June 17, 1839. The branch of the Buchanan family in Hunterdon County originated about the year 1750 from Samuel Buchanan and Janet Buchanan, cousins, who were married in Scotland and came immediately to this country, landing in New York City and finding their way to the neighborhood of Sergeantsville, Hunterdon County, where a tract of land was purchased and improved. They had (with other children no doubt) a son John, who had a son John married to Elizabeth Rockafellow. They had children Margaret (married Hoppock), George, Peter, John, Elizabeth (married Orem), Sarah (married Heath), Henry, Philip, Samuel and Asher.

John Buchanan died at Sergeantsville about the year 1818. His widow survived him until about the year 1855. His son, Samuel Rockafellow Buchanan married Elizabeth Chandler and their children were Mary Ann, Hannah Chandler (married Pierson), James and Joseph Chandler. Mary Ann died at the age of 13 and Hannah at 58.

Judge Buchanan, as he was best known in the State, received a common school education in Ringoes, and then spent a few years at the Clinton Academy, afterward studying law at the Albany Law School.

He was admitted to the bar in New Jersey in November 1864 and settled in Trenton the following month. He secured the counsellor's degree in June 1869, and was admitted as a counsellor in the United State Supreme Court in 1876.

During his life Judge Buchanan occupied many positions of trust and responsibility, all of which he filled with conspicuous success. He began his career in public life in 1866 when he was made reading clerk in the Legislature.

For two years he served as a member of the Trenton School Board. He was appointed Judge of Mercer County for five years, from 1874 to 1879.

In 1883 and 1884 he served as a member of the Common Council and 1885 was sent to Congress by the Republicans of the Second District, to which he was continuously elected until 1893, serving four terms. At one time he was favorably spoken of as a candidate for Governor of the State, but he withdrew his name before the Nominating Convention assembled. At the time of his death he was solicitor for the city of Trenton, having been appointed to that position last May.

As is stated in his "Reminiscences" above, Judge Buchanan was always deeply interested in Baptist affairs of the State and held a prominent

part. He was baptised at Cherryville, N. J., April 1, 1856, by the Rev. Bergen Stelle, uniting after his removal to Trenton, with the Central Baptist Church with which he was connected up to his death. In the Trenton Baptist Association, he served as Clerk for nine years and was twice elected Moderator. He was President of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention for eleven years, Trustee of Peddie Institute, from its beginning until 1898, of Bucknell University from 1884 until his death.

In 1896 Colgate University conferred upon him the well deserved honor of the degree of LL. D.



Judge Buchanan was married on September 26, 1863, to Miss Isabel Bullock, of Flemington, by whom he had one son, Arthur, now a resident of Washington and a clerk in the war department; she died a number of years ago, and on November 8, 1887, he married Miss Irene S. Koons, of Washington, D. C., who survives him.

The funeral services were held at his late residence on Clinton St., Trenton, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1900. Appropriate addresses were made by his Pastor, Rev. Judson Conklin, also by Revs. T. S. Griffiths, O. P. Eaches, D. J. Yerkes and T. E. Vassar. Services were also held in the Cherryville Baptist Church the following day, where addresses were made by Rev. A. E. Finn, Pastor of the church and also by the pastors of several neighboring churches. The interment was in his family plot in the Cherryville yard.

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William Bowne, And His Descendants in America.

BY M. K. READING, M. D., ADEN, VIRGINIA.

The first settlement at Salem, Mass., was begun in 1628. The Colonists obtained a patent from the Council of Plymouth in March 1628; and Charles I issued a charter of incorporation to the proprietors under the name of "The Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England" in 1629. "In 1630 about three hundred of the best Puritan families in the kingdom came to New England. Not adventurers, not vagabonds, were these brave people, but virtuous, well educated, courageous men and women who for conscience sake left comfortable homes with no expectation of returning." * "Of these persons, all were respectable, and many were from illustrious and noble families." † Among these came William Bowne and Ann his wife. They emigrated from Yorkshire, England, where a majority of the inhabitants were descendants of the Romans and ancient Britons, and settled at Salem, Essex county, Massachusetts in 1631. William and Ann Bowne left England on account of the cruel religious persecutions so prevalent in that country at the time. He was granted forty acres of land at Jeffries Creek in 1636. ‡ He remained at Salem for some years, and then removed to Gravesend, L. I. This was probably in 1645, as Gravesend was settled by English emigrants from Massachusetts about that year. Among these early settlers at Gravesend, we find William Bowne and his son John. William Bowne was granted a "planter's lot" Nov. 12, 1646; §§ and John Bowne, his son, Sept. 20, 1647. In 1691, Capt. Andrew Bowne, son of William Bowne, sold a "fifteen acre lot, No. 11, in town of Gravesend—wch. did formerly belong to my father." William Bowne was one of the Magistrates of Gravesend, L. I., in 1657. William Bowne and his sons John, James and Andrew emigrated to

Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J., in 1664.

Brief mention of a few historical facts may be of considerable interest to the Bowne family at this time. They occurred nearly two hundred and fifty years ago.

In 1663 a company of Puritans, living on Long Island, obtained permission of Governor Stuyvesant to settle on the banks of the Raritan.*

"A party of about twenty English, all or nearly all of whom had previously lived in the New England colonies, but most of whom were then settled on Long Island, set out in a sloop from Gravesend, L. I., in December, 1663, and sailed across the bay to what is now Monmouth County, for the purpose of purchasing lands of the Indian sachems, with a view to settlement." †

The men composing this party were John Bowne, William Golding, Richard Gibbons, James Holbert, Charles Morgan, Samuel Spicer, John Totman, Thomas Whitlock, and others—twenty in all. They made two or three more journeys from their homes on Long Island to the southern shores of the bay, and finally purchased from the Indian chief, Poppomora and his people, the three "necks" of land known to the Indians as Newasink, Navarunsunk and Pootapeek. Having purchased the land of the Indians, "John Bowne, Richard Stout and three others, with their families, five families in all, came and made their settlement in the spring or summer of 1664, nearly a year before the patent was issued."

Charles the Second, King of England, made a royal grant and patent of land, dated March 12, 1664, to his brother James, Duke of York, which included all of the present State of New Jersey. King Charles sent out a fleet, with a military force under command of Sir Robert Carr, and Colonel Richard Nicolls, who had been commissioned Governor by the Duke of York.**

*History United States. Ridpath, page 126.

†History United States, Hale, page 30.

‡Salter's History of Monmouth Co.

§§ Ibid.

*History United States. Ridpath, page 203.

†History Monmouth Co., N. J.—Ellis.

**Historical Coll. of New Jersey, page 14.

The fleet arrived at New Amsterdam in August, 1664, and that place and all the New Netherlands were surrendered by Governor Stuyvesant to the English on the 27th of the same month.

Governor Nicolls, in the fall of 1664, issued a proclamation, for the purpose of promoting the formation of new settlements in the country under his jurisdiction. A part of which was as follows:

"The Condition for new Planters in the Territories of his Royal Highness, the Duke of York. The purchases are to be made from the Indian Sachems, and to be recorded before the Governor. * * * All lands thus purchased and possessed shall remain to the Purchasers and their heirs as free lands, to dispose of as they Please. * * * In all Territories of his Royal Highness Liberty of Conscience is allowed, provided such Liberty is not connected to Licentiousness, or the Disturbance of others in the Exercise of the Protestant Religion. R. Nicolls."*

This English company of Puritans, living on Long Island and in New England, having obtained permission of Governor Stuyvesant to settle on the banks of the Raritan River, commenced their negotiations with the Indian sachems December 5, 1663; and concluded the first Indian purchase of land, which was made from Poppomora, chief of the Navesink Indians to John Bowne, James Hubbard, William Golding, Richard Stout, Samuel Spicer, and John Tilton, Jr., all of Gravesend, Long Island, by deed dated January 25, 1664—the original record of which is at Albany, N. Y., Liber 3, page 1. The second purchase—of Navarunsunk and Pootapeck—is dated April 7, 1665; and the third purchase is dated June 5, 1665. The original record of these deeds is at Albany, N. Y., and copies are also recorded at Perth Amboy and Trenton, N. J.

Having already complied with the first conditions of Governor Nicolls' proclamation, the company made application to the Governor for a grant to cover the purchase already made and others which they intended to make. This grant embraced all of the present county of Monmouth, and a part of Ocean and Middlesex counties. It is dated April 8, 1665. It is known as the famous

"MONMOUTH PATENT."

"To all whom these presents shall come: I Richard Nicolls, Esq., Governor under his Royal Highness the Duke of York of all his Territories in America send greeting. Whereas there is a certain tract or parcel of land within this government, lying and being near Sandy Point, upon the Main: which said parcel of land hath been with my consent and approbation bought by some

of the inhabitants of Gravesend upon Long Island of the Sachems (chief proprietors thereof) who before me have acknowledged to have received satisfaction for the same, to the end that the said land may be planted, manured and inhabited, and for divers other good causes and considerations, I have thought fit to give, confirm and grant, and by these presents do give, confirm, and grant unto WILLIAM GOLDING, SAMUEL SPICER, RICHARD GIBBONS, RICHARD STOUT, JAMES GROVER, JOHN BOWNE, JOHN TILTON, NATHANIEL SYLVESTER, WILLIAM REAPE, WALTER CLARKE, NICHOLAS DAVIS, OBADIAH HOLMES, patentees, and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns, all that tract and part of the main land * * * to have and to hold all and singular the said lands, hereditaments and premises with their and every one of their appurtenances hereby given and granted, or therein before mentioned to be given and granted, to the only proper use and behoof of the said patentees and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns forever, upon such terms and conditions as hereafter are expressed, that is to say, that the said patentees and their associates, their heirs or assigns, shall within the space of three years, beginning from day of the date hereof, manure and plant the aforesaid land and premises and settle there one hundred families at least. * * * I do likewise grant unto the said Patentees and their Associates, their Heirs, Successors and Assigns, and unto any and all other Persons who shall Plant and Inhabit in any of the Land aforesaid, that they shall have free Liberty of Conscience, without any Molestation or Disturbance whatsoever in their way of Worship. * * * Given under my Hand and Seal at Fort James, in New York, on Manhatans-Island, the 8th Day of April in the 17th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the year of our Lord God, 1665.

RICHARD NICHOLLS."

Having purchased the land of the Indians, and having secured the Patent from Governor Nicolls, the patentees and their associates began their settlements immediately. The Bowne family had actually settled at Middletown fully a year before the patent was granted. The Bownes contributed toward buying the land in Monmouth of the Indians, and for incidental expenses in treating with them, a greater sum than any other family with only two exceptions. The Town Book of Old Middletown, in its first entry dated Dec. 30, 1667, shows that William Bowne was granted lot No. 8 at Portland Point.

*Salter's History of Monmouth Co., N. J.

The patentees met at Portland Point, July 8, 1670 and voted to admit as associates "a convenient number of purchasers who were the first and principal in the purchase of the three necks: Newasink, Navarumsunk and Pootapeck *** henceforth to have a full interest, right and claim in ye Patent given and granted to ye Patentees by Richard Nicolls, Esq., late Governor of New York."*

William Bowne was the first associate chosen at this meeting.

William Bowne was born in Yorkshire, England, and died at Portland Point in 1677.

Letters of Administration were granted to John Bowne of Middletown, N. J., to administer on the estate of his father, William Bowne, "heretofore of Gravesend," and "late of Middletown in New Jersey, in 1677. John is spoken of as being his "eldest son," and he made application for the letters "with the consent of and good liking of the rest of his brethers."

Children of William and Ann Bowne :

John Bowne, born in England.

James Bowne, born in Salem, Mass., 1636.

Andrew Bowne, born in Salem, Mass., 1638.

Philip Bowne, born in Salem, Mass., 1640.

They also had daughters.

John Bowne (William's son) was a leader in purchasing the land from the Indians; was one of the first five families who made a permanent settlement in 1664; and was one of the patentees of the Monmouth grant. "Until Captain Bowne's death, in the early part of 1684, he seems to have been the most prominent citizen of the county, esteemed for his integrity and his ability. He had been compelled to leave the Massachusetts colony on account of his sympathy with the Baptists, and he was one of the founders of the Baptist church at Middletown. He appeared as a deputy to the first Assembly in Governor Carteret's time, which met May 26, 1668. the members of the Lower House being then called 'burgesses.' He was deputy again in 1675, after Carteret's return from England; and in the first Legislature under the twenty-four proprietors, in 1683, he was a member and the Speaker, and acted until the December following. He held other positions of trust. March 12, 1677, a commission was issued to him as president of the court to hold a term at Middletown. In December, 1683, shortly before his last illness, he was appointed major of the militia of Monmouth county." As stated, Captain John Bowne was one of the founders of the Baptist Church at Middletown, N. J., which was constituted in 1668; being the first Baptist

*Salter's History of Monmouth.

*History of Monmouth Co., N. J.—Ellis.

organization in the State of New Jersey. "The first who preached at Middletown was Mr. John Bowne *** it was he who gave the lot on which the first meeting house was built."† Captain John Bowne died January 3, 1684, and "his universally recognized character was that of an upright, conscientious Christian man."

Captain John Bowne married Lydia Holmes, a daughter of Rev. Obadiah Holmes. He was born in Preston, Lancashire, England, in 1606; died at Newport, R. I., Oct. 15, 1682; married in 1636. He arrived in 1638, and settled in Salem, Mass., 1639, where he engaged with two other persons in the manufacture of glass, probably the first in that business in America. He continued in the Congregational Church at Salem, and then at Rehoboth, about eleven years, after which he became a Baptist, and subsequently joined that church. He is the man who received such a cruel scourging of thirty lashes with a three-corded whip, at the instance of the Puritan ministers of Massachusetts, for undertaking "to preach and baptize!"‡ He was the second pastor of the second Baptist church organized in America, at Newport, R. I., in 1644. Here he remained in the pastoral office from 1652 till his death, thirty years. Rev. Obadiah Holmes was one of the twelve patentees of the Monmouth grant, although he did not settle in that county.

Lydia Holmes was a sister to Judge Obadiah Holmes of Cohansey, N. J., who was for a long time a judge of the court, and a Baptist preacher of that place. He died 1701.

Children of Capt. John and Lydia (Holmes) Bowne :

John Bowne, born April 1, 1664; died 1716; married Frances Bowman.

Obadiah Bowne, born July 18, 1666; died 1726; married 1st. Elizabeth Bowne, 2nd. Elizabeth Longfield.

Deborah Bowne, born Jan. 26, 1668.

Sarah Bowne, born Nov. 27, 1669.

Catharine Bowne.

Captain Andrew Bowne, son of William and Ann Bowne, owned a farm of 500 acres on the Raritan river, now in Franklin township, Somerset county, in 1681.* Governor Hamilton appointed Captain Andrew Bowne of Raritan river a member of his Council. Sept. 14, 1692. He was appointed Deputy Governor of New Jersey by Governor Basse, and was sworn into that office May 15, 1699. On June 7, 1701, Captain Andrew Bowne received a commission, dated March 25, 1701, as Governor of East New Jersey. He was

†History of the Baptists (1792) by Morgan Edwards.

‡History of the Baptists—Benedict, pages 371 to 377.

*Snell's History of Hunterdon and Somerset.

commissioned by Queen Anne a member of Gov. Cornbury's Council Aug. 10, 1703. Gov. Andrew Bowne died in 1708, leaving a daughter Elizabeth, who married her cousin Obadiah Bowne, but left no male issue.

James Bowne (William¹) was born and baptised in Salem, Mass., 1636; died at Middletown, N. J., 1692; administration was granted on his estate 1695; married Mary Stout, 1665. She was a daughter of Richard Stout by his wife Penelope Van Princes. The records show that Richard Stout's daughters, Mary, Alice and Sarah, "are to come of age since the year 1667." That is, Sarah Stout, the youngest, would be eighteen years old in 1667. So Mary Stout was probably born in 1645.

"Richard Stout was one of the twelve men named in the Monmouth Patent. Under grants and concessions his name heads the list of claimants as recorded in Surveyor's office at Perth Amboy. In the allotments of Town lots at Middletown, recorded Dec. 30th, 1667, Richard Stout was appointed to assist in laying out the lots. In 1669 he was one of the so-called overseers of Middletown. Richard Stout was prominent in public affairs in the new settlement and his name frequently mentioned in Freehold records. In 1690 Richard Stout and his wife Penelope conveyed to Benjamin Stout all the tract and plantation whereon they then lived at Hop River, after decease of himself and wife Penelope. The will of Richard Stout, first of the family, is filed in Secretary of State's office at Trenton. It is dated June 9th, 1703, and was proved October, 1705.*

"Richard Stout was one of the most respectable and respected men in his day in the Monmouth settlement."† "Penelope Van Princes was born at Amsterdam, Holland, about 1602; her father's name was Van Princes; she and her first husband (whose name is not known) sailed for New York, (then New Amsterdam,) about the year 1620. The vessel was stranded at Sandy Hook; the crew got ashore and marched toward the said New York; but Penelope's (for that was her name) husband being hurt in the wreck, could not march with them; therefore he and the wife tarried in the woods; they had not been long in the place before the Indians killed them both (as they thought), and stripped them to the skin; however, Penelope came to, though her skull was fractured and her left shoulder so hacked that she could never use that arm like the other; she was also cut across the abdomen so that her bowels appeared; these she kept in with her hand; she continued in this situation for

seven days, taking shelter in a hollow tree and eating the excrescence of it; the seventh day she saw a deer passing by with arrows sticking in it, and soon after two Indians appeared, whom she was glad to see, in hope they would put her out of her misery; accordingly, one made towards her to knock her in the head; but the other, who was an elderly man, prevented him, and throwing his match coat about her carried her to his wigwam, and cured her of her wounds and bruises. After that he took her to New York and made a present of her to her countrymen, viz: an Indian present expecting ten times the value in return. It was in New York that one Richard Stout married her; he was a native of England and of a good family. She was now in her 22d year, and he in his 40th. She bore him seven sons and three daughters, viz: Jonathan (founder of Hopewell), John, Richard, James, Peter, David, Benjamin, Mary, Sarah, and Alice. The daughters married into the families of the Bownes, Pikes, Throckmortons and Skeltons, and so lost the name of Stout; the sons married into the families of Bullen, Crawford, Ashton, Fraux, &c., and had many children. The mother lived to the age of 110, and saw her offspring multiplied into 502 in about 88 years."*

Richard Stout was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1584; died in 1705; married Penelope Van Princes in New Amsterdam, in 1624; was one of the thirty-nine original settlers of Gravesend, Long Island, 1645; removed with his family to Middletown, N. J., 1664, and was one of the first five families of said settlement.

James Bowne was one of the interpreters at the first purchase of land from the chief of the Neversink Indians, Jan. 25, 1664; and this fact shows that he was a young man of intelligence, and that he had previously had considerable intercourse with the Indians. James Bowne contributed toward buying the land in Monmouth county of the Indians and for incidental expenses in treating with them.†

He was chosen a deputy for Portland Point, at a meeting of the inhabitants of Shrewsbury, on Narumunk Neck, December 14, 1667, designated in its proceedings as "The General Assembly of the Patentees & Deputies." James Bowne was chosen one of the "Overseers" of Middletown, May 26, 1669. "May the 25th, 1669, JAMES BOWNE was this day by the pluralities of votes chosen deputy to act with the patentees at a general court or the adjournment thereof to be held at Portland Point the 27th of May.

Testis Edw. Tartt, Town Clerk."

*History of Monmouth Co., N. J.; Salter.

†History of Monmouth Co., N. J.; Ellis, page 63.

*History of the Baptists, Benedict, p. 585.

†Salter's History of Monmouth.

"The Overseers, there Engagement May ye 26, 1669. We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being chosen by the inhabitants off Middletown for overseers, we do hereby promise and ingage to perform the office and place thereof, according to our best understanding in all cases of actions of debt and trespass, amounting to ye sum of ten pounds, according to the charter given and granted to the company of purchasers off Newasink, Narumsunk and Pootapeck. In witness whereoff we have hereunto subscribed this 26th of May, 1669.

The mark of
Richard x Stout,
Jonathan Hullmes,
Edward Smith,
James Bowne.

Subscribed in Court before the Pattentees and Deputies of the towns of Middletown and Shrewsbury, May 26th, 1669.

R. Richardson,
Recorder."†

At a court held at Portland Point, Nov. 2, 1669: "William Bowne and James Bowne off the Town of Middletown, on Newasink Neck, are appointed to act as Patentees in the room of John Tilton & Samuel Spicer of Gravesend, according to an order under both their hands, as appears on record, bearing date 26th day of May last." That is to say, William & James Bowne had bought all the right, title and interest of Tilton & Spicer in the Monmouth Patent, and were appointed by said Court to act as Patentees. The records also have: "July 8th, 1670. It is thought meet by the Patentees, that a convenient number of purchasers who were the first & principal in the purchase of these necks, viz: Newasink, Narumsunk & Pootapeck are hereby to be nominated, elected & chosen as associates with the Patentees whose names are inserted & set down, who by virtue of this act or order shall henceforth have a full interest, right & claim in ye pattent given and granted to the Patentees, by Richard Nicholls, Esq., late Governor off New York, to chose men who are therein expressly nominated, ***

Witness our hands the day & year above said.

William Golding,
James Grover,
Richard Gibbons,
William Reape,
John Bowne,
his
Richard x Stout."‡
mark

Among those "nominated, elected & chosen," were William & James Bowne.

We wish to remark in passing, that one historian speaks disparagingly of Richard Stout, because he signed his name by mark. It must be remembered that he was an aged and infirm man at this time, being eighty-six years old.

James Bowne was a deputy at Portland Point, July 5, 1670. Sept. 23, 1685, he was commissioned a Minister of Justice, & subscribed to the following oath:

"I whose name is hereunto subscribed doe solemnly, in the presence of God, promise and declare that I will bear true allegiance to the King of England, his heirs & successors, & be true & faithful to the Interest of the Lord Proprietors of the Province of East New Jersey; & their heirs executors & assigns; & that as a commissioned Minister of Justice by the authority of the Governor & Council of this Province of East Jersey, for the determining of small causes in Court monthly, to be held in Middletown, according to commission granted to me by authority aforesaid, in all Articles & things in the Commission granted to me, according to the Laws & acts of the General Assembly of this Province, to poor & rich, I will to my power doe equall justice, in any matter depending before me, I will not be counsell in any matter depending before me. I will hold sessions in my County according to the act of the General Assembly. And will perform & doe the office or commission granted to me as aforesaid, to right & Justice, to the uttermost of my power & understanding & ability. Witness my hand, Dated this 23d day of September, 1685.

James Bowne.

The above day mentioned, James Bowne did subscribe to the above engagement before us.

John Throckmorton,
Peter Tilton." *

James Bowne succeeded Richard Richardson as clerk of the court of Monmouth county N. J., and was such May 3, 1680.†

In the list of warrants giving names of persons who claimed lands under "Grants & Concessions" issued in 1675, we find: "James Bowne in right of himself & wife, Mary Stout, 240 acres." and in 1676 warrants for land to be subsequently located & surveyed were issued by the Proprietors to James Bowne 240 acres; & to Mary Stout, -wife of James Bowne-60 acres."‡ He also had four hundred & eighty (480) acres of land known as "Middletown Men's Lot," between 1688 & 1695. Add to this five hundred acres as one of the original patentees

*Middletown Records, May 25, 1669.

†Middletown Records, May 26, 1669.

‡Old Times in Old Monmouth.

*Old Times in Old Monmouth.

†Ibid.

‡Salter's History of Monmouth.

and he had therefore an estate of fifteen hundred & twenty acres.

Judge James Bowne was one of the founders of the Baptist Church of Middletown, N. J., which was the first church of that denomination in the state of New Jersey. He held various offices of honor & trust, both by election & appointment; all of which he filled with eminent ability & strict integrity, & to the entire satisfaction of the people. This is evident from the fact, that he held some official position, from the time he was interpreter at the first purchase of land from the chief of the Nevesink Indians, at the court of Governor Nicholls, in New York City in 1664, until the time of his death—twenty-eight years. Judge James Bowne was one of the most prominent men in Monmouth county, during his time.

Children of James & Mary (Stout) Bowne:

James Bowne, born in Mon. county, N. J., 1666.
 Andrew Bowne, “ “ “ “ “ “
 John Bowne, “ “ “ “ “ “
 William Bowne, “ “ “ “ “ “

John Bowne, (James² William¹) was born in Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J., probably in 1670. He was called John Bowne, “cordwainer” to distinguish him from his cousin—Capt. John Bowne. Little is really known about this John Bowne. He was a ropemaker & farmer by trade and occupation, but seems to have taken no part in the political affairs of his day. He was a member of the Baptist Church of Middletown, N. J., and his name is signed to a certificate of that church, dated June 20, 1693. John Bowne of Middletown, Cordwinder, “and wife Elizabeth, deeded to their son, James Bowne, land &c., Nov. 6 1719. He also gives to his son, Andrew Bowne, “land at Crosswicks:” June 20, 1730. John Bowne married Elizabeth——; her maiden name, the dates of her birth, marriage, and death have not been ascertained.

Children of John and Elizabeth Bowne:

Elizabeth Bowne married John Bray, 1725.

Andrew Bowne,

James Bowne married Elizabeth O. Hartshorne
 Aug. 17, 1743.

Samuel Bowne.

James Bowne (John³ James² William¹) was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey; married Elizabeth O. Hartshorn August 17th, 1743. James Bowne was an ardent patriot during the American Revolution, having four four-horse teams hauling baggage for the Revolutionary army; and I think, also serving as a soldier in the said war. The tradition in the family is that at the close of the war he had “a bushel of continental money,” which

†New Jersey Marriage Licenses in Trenton, N. J.

he took out one stormy day and scattered to the wind in final settlement with his country for his services in the cause of American liberty.

Child of James and Elizabeth O. (Hartshorn) Bowne:

William Bowne, born August 4, 1750.

They had other children who have not been traced.

William (James⁴ John³ James² William¹) was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, August 4, 1750; died in Trenton, N. J., about 1842; married Anna Deats. She was a daughter of William and Mary Deats. William Deats was a wheelright by occupation, and is said to have been “a workman of great skill and ingenuity.” He lived about four miles north-west of Flemington, N. J. His will is dated Dec. 1, 1823; and was probated Feb. 13, 1823.*

William Bowne was a soldier in the second regiment of the New Jersey troops in the Revolutionary war. He was in the Battle of Monmouth with Colonel Ogden’s regiment, which had been on the march and in the battle since early morning, and being worn out with thirst, hunger and fatigue, was ordered by Washington to be withdrawn. Colonel Ogden’s troops were the last to leave their position, covering the retreat and acting as a rear-guard to the retreating forces of Varnum, Livingston, and Oswald.†

The following was furnished by the United States Commissioner of Pensions.

“Department of the Interior,

Bureau of Pensions,

Washington, D. C.,

November 14, 1898.

Sir:—

Replying to your recent communication you are advised that William Bowne made an application for pension on August 4th, 1820, at which time he was 70 years of age and residing in Hunterdon county, N. J., and his pension was allowed for eighteen months actual service as a private in the New Jersey troops, Revolutionary war; a part of the time he served under Capt. Leonard and Col. Ogden. Place of his enlistment not stated.

Very respectfully,

H. Clay Evans,

Commissioner.

Mr. Miller K. Reading,

Aden, Virginia.”

During the Revolutionary war many of the New Jersey Tories, or refugees, fled to the state of New York, and were formed into a military corps under the name of “The Associated Loyalists.”

*Hunterdon Co. Wills, Vol. 4. page 170.

†Hist. of Monmouth Co.—Ellis.

New Jersey certainly was very greatly afflicted by these tory marauding parties, and the Whig inhabitants of Monmouth county were compelled to draw up articles of agreement for the purpose of retaliation. It is dated June, 1779, and is now in the office of the Secretary of State, Trenton, N. J. It is signed by four hundred and thirty-six persons, and William Bowne's name is among them.*

The Bowne Family was well represented in the American army during the Revolutionary war. In Adjutant General W. S. Stryker's "Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," we find: Joseph, Bowne, Corp., Peter Bowne, ensign, David, Elias, James, Peter, Joseph, Samuel and William Bowne—nine members of the Bowne family from one county! This fact tells the story of their courage, their patriotism and their devotion to liberty.

After the war William Bowne remained in Monmouth county until 1787, at which time he conveyed land to John Bowne, (probably his brother,) removed to Hunterdon county, and soon after married Anna Deats. He located at Cherryville, Hunterdon County, N. J., where he resided for many years. He was by trade and occupation a shoemaker.

There was an Independence Jubilee held in Flemington, N. J., in 1826, and the venerable survivors of 1776 joined the procession at the court house.† William Bowne was in the procession.

William and Anna (Deats) Bowne were living at Cherryville, Hunterdon, N. J., as late as 1840; at which time she was seventy-three, and he ninety years of age.

He is said to have removed to Trenton, N. J., where he died probably in 1842, but the exact date of his death has not been ascertained. He is buried in the graveyard at Hamilton Square, New Jersey.

There was one trait in William Bowne's character most worthy of emulation by his descendants. He was an ardent patriot, firm in the faith that America was right, and the greatest nation on earth. Broad and charitable in other matters, he always resented any aspersions on his state or country, when uttered in his presence.

Children of William and Anna (Deats) Bowne:

John Deats Bowne, (William⁵, James⁴, John³, James², William¹,) was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., Sept. 16, 1792; died at Sergeantsville, N. J., July 19, 1860; married Sarah Crouce Jan. 6, 1819. She was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., Feb. 12, 1802; died

at Long Branch, N. J., June 3, 1881. She was a daughter of Adam Crouce, born Jan. 23, 1776; died Oct. 7, 1847; by his wife Margaret Deats, born, Sept. 21, 1776; died May 6, 1826.

John D. Bowne was a wheelwright by trade, and followed that occupation for a number of years at Cherryville, N. J. He invented and manufactured the famous "Peacock" plow. Late in life he removed to Sergeantsville, N. J., where he died, and is buried in the graveyard of the Flemington Baptist Church.

Children of John D. and Sarah (Crouce) Bowne:

Charles C. Bowne, born March 18, 1820.

Elias D. Bowne, born Nov. 16, 1821.

Emanuel K. Bowne, born Aug. 10, 1823.

John R. Bowne, born Aug. 7, 1825.

Margaret Bowne, born April 8, 1827.

William I. Bowne, born April 22, 1829.

Hannah H. Bowne, born Feb. 10, 1830.

Mary Ann Bowne, born Oct. 30, 1832.

George W. Bowne, born May 28, 1834.

Bartolette E. Bowne, born June 9, 1836.

William Bowne, (William⁵, James⁴, John³, James², William¹,) was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1794; and died of typhoid fever in early manhood, in Trenton, N. J.

Mary Bowne, (William⁵, James⁴, John³, James², William¹,) was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1796; married James Owens in Phila. Pa., where he died without issue.

Anne Bowne, (William⁵, James⁴, John³, James², William¹,) was born at Cherryville, Hunterdon County, N. J., September 19, 1798; died at Croton, N. J., Oct. 13, 1861; married Francis Reading, Dec. 17, 1818.

Charles Bowne, born Apr. 29, 1800.

Catharine Bowne; born 1802.

THE READING FAMILY.

The Reading family reaches back centuries beyond the Norman Conquest of 1066 for its origin—back into the gray uncertain dawn of the first period of the literary annals of England. "The precise antiquity of the surname Reading is difficult to determine. The name is supposed, whoever, to have had its genesis during the period of the Saxon Heptarchy, and to have been derived from the Saxon tribe Radingas, the descendants of Reada.*** Certain it is that the family Reading, never a numerous one, was of ancient seating in Hertfordshire and in London and that the surname was variously spelled and indifferently used by earlier members thereof as de Redynge, Rydinge, Redding and Reading."*

*Genealogical and Biographical Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham and Elkins Families, by Col. J. G. Leach, LL. B., page 3.

*Hist. Coll. of New Jersey, page 372.

†History of Hunterdon County. Snell.

The Reading tribe, or family, has left us an enduring monument in the town of Reading, in Berks County, England, at the junction of the Kennet and Thames rivers, thirty-eight miles west of London. It must have been a town of considerable importance at a very early day under the Saxon kings, as the Danes, "toward the close of the ninth century, seized its castle and intrenched themselves therein after their defeat at the battle of Ashdown by Etherwolf, Earl of Berkshire."† The Danes again attacked this town and almost destroyed it, on the invasion of Swyn, king of Denmark, in 1006. It was still an important town soon after this, as Prince John summoned a general council of the nobility and prelates at Reading in 1191.‡ It was garrisoned by King Charles in 1643, and esteemed a place of considerable strength at that time.

Thomas Reading was in the English Parliament from Hereford County in 1295. Lord Robert Reading was in the Parliament from Suffolk County from 1304 to 1309. William Reading was high sheriff of London in 1316.

Robert Reading, monk of West minister, wrote a history of Edward II's reign, which Dr. Luard says: "must rank as of equal authority with the other chroniclers of that time." He died in 1325.

Richard Reading was enfeoffed of the Manor of

Whitehorse, Croyen, about ten miles from London, by John Chirbury, marshal to Edward III., 1360.

John Reading, Esq., was treasurer to the household of "Prince Henry, afterward Henry VIII." He married Mary Brandon, daughter of Sir Thomas Brandon. He left three sons John, William, and Thomas Reading.

John Reading, Esq., died in 1508. William Reading was in the English Parliament from Warwickshire in 1441. Rev. John Reading, D. D., prebend of Canterbury, was born in Buckinghamshire in 1588: was graduated from the University of Cambridge, October 17, 1607; received the degree of M. A. from St. Mary's Hall in 1610; took holy orders and became chaplain to Edward, Lord Zouch, governor of Dover Castle, and was rector of St. Mary's, Dover, Dec. 2, 1616. Later he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to Charles I. "On the restoration of Charles II., Dr. Reading presented to his Majesty at his first landing May 25, 1660, a large Bible, in the name of the Corporation of Dover, and made an address which was printed in a broadside."

Dr. Reading died Oct. 26, 1667.

†History of England, Hume, Vol. II page 322.

‡Ibid, Vol. I, 194.

To be continued.

THOMAS STEVENSON AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

A series of papers under the title of "Thomas Stevenson of London, England, and His Descendants" by Dr. John R. Stevenson of Haddonfield, N. J., has been appearing in the Jerseyman the past three years, and considerable interest has been manifested by members of the family in this contribution to genealogy and a great deal of new material has been brought to light. Dr. Stevenson is willing to rewrite the entire work, and the publisher of the Jerseyman is willing to publish it in book form, provided enough subscribers are secured in advance, together with the copies that will be sold to booksellers, to pay all or nearly all of the cost of printing. As a careful examination of the genealogies found for sale in the book stores will show, it is not advisable to print a much larger number than are subscribed for in advance. Not one genealogy in a hundred pays a profit to those responsible for its appearance. This item therefore is to call the attention of those who are interested, to the fact that a prospectus will soon be issued giving the particulars of the proposed publication and inviting subscribers thereto.

As the material for this work has been collected

from public documents, such as wills, real estate transfers, court records, Friends and other Church records, as well as from well authenticated family papers and Bibles, and not from hearsays and traditions, and as the descendants of many of those named are eligible to admission into the various Societies that have been organized for the purpose of perpetuating the early history of the American and Colonial families, it will be a standard book of reference for admission in these Societies.

Among the names mentioned in the work and to which more or less attention is paid are the following:—Betts, Bartow, Buchanan, Cornell, Deats, Doughty, Field, Gouverneur, Hicks, Jennings, King, Lawrence, Laurie, Newbold, Rudderow, Stockton, Thorne, Whitehead, Wilkinson, Willett, Williams, Wilson, Wyckoff.

The intermarriages of the Stevensons with the leading colonial families of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will make the book a valuable heirloom for future descendants.

A copy of the prospectus will be sent free. A postal card application will be sufficient.

THE JERSEYMAN,

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FLEMINGTON, N. J.

MAY, 1901.

TUCCA-RAMMA-HACKING.

By E. VOSSELLER.

READ BEFORE THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HUNTERDON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
AT PITTSTOWN, N. J., JULY 21, 1900.

From the high ground near the middle of Morris Co., two little streams start on their winding way to the ocean. One takes a zig-zag southerly course into Somerset Co., the other with a great sweep to the southwest into Hunterdon Co., makes a turn which causes it to run north for some miles from its mouth, though its first few miles are almost exactly south. About four miles north of Somerville in Somerset Co., these two streams, the North Branch and the South Branch unite and form the Raritan. The neighborhood where these streams join, the Indians called Tucca-Ramma-Hacking, meaning the flowing together of waters.

Of this region Cornelius Van Tienhoven, Secretary of the New Netherlands writing in 1650 says, "This is the handsomest and pleasantest country that man can behold. It furnished the Indians with abundance of maize, beans, pumpkins, and other fruits. It was abandoned by them for two reasons. First finding themselves unable to resist the southern Indians, they migrated further inland. Second this country was flooded every spring, frequently destroying their supply of maize, stored in holes under ground."

Along these beautiful meadows the red man fished and hunted finding an ample supply. Here he wooed his dusky mate. Here his boys learned the use of bow and arrow, and stone ax. Here his girls learned the gentler arts of housekeeping and of providing grain and fruits for winter. Here he ate and drank and slept; what then? He ate and drank and slept again, with little incentive beyond, except some time to reach the happy hunting grounds.

But there came a day when the Dutch invasion from Long Island pushing up the Raritan reached this region and tract after tract of their lands went out of their possession. But let it be remembered that these lands were always bought, and never stolen from the Indians.

"It is a proud fact in the history of New Jersey that every foot of her soil has been obtained from the Indians by fair and voluntary purchase and transfer, a fact that no other state of the Union, not even the land that bears the name of Penn., can boast of." So said Samuel L. Southard, New Jersey's most brilliant Senator who reached the unique distinction of being an United States Sena-

tor while his father was a Congressman. On the same occasion, Sha-wus kukh-kung an educated Delaware said "Not a drop of our blood have you spilled in battle, not an acre of our land have you taken but by our consent."

The prosaic name for Tucca-Ramma-Hacking was Two Bridges. These spanned the North Branch near its mouth, the first, as you go toward Somerville, reaching to a little island about two-thirds the way across and the shorter one landing you on the east side of the river. These seemed a sufficient warrant for the name, but tradition says the name referred to the fact that there was a bridge also over the South Branch near its mouth to accommodate a road running up the south side of the Raritan. It is unlikely. In that case they would have called the place Three Bridges.

In the early days the great market for this section and the country west of it was New Brunswick. There was a great deal of travel over these bridges, the farmers hauling their grain to New Brunswick and bringing back provisions of various sorts. The first house over the bridge towards Somerville was kept as a tavern. Of course that house has disappeared, but in a new house a little further back from the river, our old time Flemington neighbor, Elisha Kuhl, successfully cultivates one of those splendid Tucca-Ramma-Hacking farms where "the valleys stand so thick with corn, they laugh and sing."

Before these bridges were built the stream was forded a little below where the bridges afterward stood. A woman on horseback from the neighborhood of Readington crossed over one morning to do some errand below, and on her return the stream had risen so much as to be dangerous and she was advised at the tavern not to try to cross. She said she must get home for she had left her little baby there in the morning and she must get back to it. So she made the attempt, but the cruel waters swept horse and rider out into the Raritan and both were drowned.

The following extract from the deed, taken from the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery, relates to the part of these lands lying at the mouth of the South Branch.

"That Paywassen, Indian, by his deed dated Aug. 14, 1688 for the consideration therein named

did sell to the Proprietors of East Jersey, a tract of land beginning at Holland's Brook and from thence as the river runs to the meeting of the branches of the Raritan and to run as far back as the said Paywassen and other Indians their lands run as by the said deed, recorded in Liber B. page 534."

In 1716 Andreas Ten Eyck bought the north half of this tract, about 275 acres. His son Col. Abraham and wife Sarah were buried on a bluff on this farm about one hundred yards back from the mouth of the South Branch, as if they were loath to be carried away from these beautiful surroundings. It is stated on their tomb-stones that Col. Abraham Ten Eyck died Nov. 1812 aged 81 years and 331 days, and that Sarah wife of Col. Abraham Ten Eyck died Jan. 2, 1811, aged 101 years and nine months, showing that she was her husband's senior by nineteen years.

Col. Abraham's grandson Andrew Ten Eyck who lived here, was very fond of show. He kept many fine horses, wagons and carriages with harness and whips to match. If he had occasion to do a little trading at the stores in Somerville he would likely go with four horses and a big farm wagon. He drove by word, without lines, and never tied his horses to a tie-post. They were large and fat and lazy, and when he said whoa, they stood fast until he gave them another command.

On one occasion he came to the office of our late Vice Chancellor, A. V. Van Fleet, when he was a leading lawyer here in Flemington and introducing himself threw down \$20.00 as a retaining fee, saying he thought of instituting a law suit and in that case would want his services. But that was the last of it, the law suit never came off.

In such ways he cut a pretty broad swath for many years. He inherited three farms, two of which were un-incumbered. He died in a hut on an Illinois prairie, so poor he had not money enough to bury him.

Lot No. 37 of these original purchases, containing 500 acres bought by Hendrick Corson in the same year 1688, represents that part of Tucca-Ramma-Hacking lying at the mouth of the North Branch.

In 1753 Corson sold the south part of his lot to Peter Dumont. This was inherited by his son John Baptist Dumont, and by his will devised for their life time to his sisters, Brachia and Phebe. These were two very amiable gentlewomen, who were Aunt "Bracky" and Aunt Phebe to the whole neighborhood. At their decease it came into the market, and my brother John Vosseller bought it. He sold off all but 100 acres, cleared up and enriched the land, built a new barn and remodelled the house. These improvements, added to its unusually handsome location, made of it a model homestead. Here he resided until that beautiful Easter morning of 1900, when he entered into rest.

Just back of this farm in Dec. 1753, Jacob Van Nest was brutally murdered by one of his slaves. The occasion is said to have been the taking of a leaf of tobacco out of the negro's box. He was arrested, taken to the county seat, then at Millstone, tried and condemned to be burned publicly at the stake. This execution was a great occasion.

Sheriff Van Doren enforced the penalty. It is said that many of the negroes of the surrounding country were present forming the inner circle, while the whites formed the outer circle, around the fire. During the burning, the sheriff on his horse with a drawn sword in hand, rode between the spectators and the fire to keep the former at a proper distance.

In those good old days, when they punished, they punished; and they were quick about it. As an illustration,—In that same neighborhood on June 20, 1780, Tobie a negro slave was indicted for a felony. He pleaded not guilty and "put himself on his God and the Country." On the 21st he was tried and found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 24th, and the penalty was duly enforced.

"The Dutch Reformed Church of North Branch," organized about 1717 built its first edifice here on the brow of the hill about two hundred yards west of Two Bridges on the north side of the "big" road, that is, the "old York Road," and on the west side of the road running up the North Branch. It was built of logs with a framed addition which seems to suggest growth in the congregation soon after the organization. It stood on ground now belonging to the widow of Mr. John Vosseller and tradition says it was burned down. This is the organization now known as the Reformed Church of Readington located about three miles west of this first building, in the village of Readington where a frame church was erected and the first service held Oct. 7, 1739.

During the Revolution the affairs of Queen's, now Rutgers College were carried on for some time in this log church. The faculty and students of this college were more than once obliged to decamp from New Brunswick on account of the proximity of the British forces. The New Jersey Gazette of May 5, 1778, announces that "the business of Queen's College in New Jersey formerly carried on in New Brunswick, is begun at North Branch of Raritan, in the County of Somerset in a pleasant and retired neighborhood; lodging and board to be had in decent families at 30 £ per annum. Apply to John Taylor A. M., tutor at place aforesaid."

Another notice in the same paper of Jan. 24, 1779, gives information that "the College is still carried on at the North Branch of Raritan, and that the neighborhood is so far distant from headquarters that the army does not at least interfere with the business of the College."

This John Taylor was "1st Colonel New Jersey State Regiment." As late as Sept. 25, 1779 he wrote from this place to Gov. Livingston assigning his duties in College as a reason for some delay in forwarding certain reports concerning the Militia. During the war his time appears to have been divided between his duties as Colonel of a militia regiment and those pertaining to his professorship.

A little north of the Church, but on the east side of the road running up the North Branch, stood a blacksmith shop. In recent years various iron scraps have been unearthed there. Among other things the two halves of a chain cannon ball and the bottoms of smoothing irons, and near where the church stood a fine looking spur, which

some horse-backer had lost. A few English copper coins and a few Nova Cesareas or horse heads, also have been found there.

Tradition has it that to this shop Gen. Washington came and had the shoes of his horse taken off and all turned around so that as he travelled in any direction he seemed to be going directly opposite. A crazy conceit. The truth probably was that he had his horse's shoes reset and transferred from right foot to left that they might wear longer.

It is said a wheelwright shop stood a little to the southwest of the Church. It is certain that a few graves clustered about the Church, but whose, none can tell. "Dust to dust and the spirit to God who gave it."

Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen was the only pastor of this Log Church in the wilderness. At the same time he was Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Three Mile Run now New Brunswick, of Six Mile Run, and of Raritan now Somerville. He was a strong man and for about thirty years exercised a powerful influence for good over a territory of more than two hundred square miles, embracing now more than fifty congregations.

The great Whitefield visited him in 1739 and made the following record in his journal. "At New Brunswick some thousands gathered from various parts of the country, among whom there had been a considerable awakening by the instrumentalities of Rev. Mr. Frelinghuysen." This refers to an extensive revival which had reached all four of his churches and which resulted in the conversion of about two hundred, a very large number for such a sparsely settled region.

Mr. Frelinghuysen deserves to rank among the eminent men of his times. His father was a minister, his five sons were ministers and his two daughters married ministers. Some of his descendants have been greatly honored both by our state and nation, and have adorned every station in which they have been placed.

One of them Hon. Theodore was nominated by the Whigs for Vice-President on the ticket with Henry Clay.

Only a little distance up the North Branch is a place called "The Broad Axe Hole." The water there was deep and the fishing excellent. A funny thing happened there which came near being serious. A large tree had blown over into the water, but was held fast by its roots. Tim McCarthy, whose nationality perhaps you can guess, was assigned the task of cutting off the tree near the bank, so it might be drawn out. He stepped out on the tree and deliberately cut it off between himself and the shore, so that presently with a great splash down went the tree with Tim and his axe into the deep water and it was with considerable trouble that he was pulled out. But he held on to his axe.

Shad used to be very plentiful about the head waters of the Raritan and for some distance up its Branches. An old gentleman told me that as he was fishing one night in the North Branch he heard a splashing and found that a great fish was making its way up the stream. He gave chase in his boat, but could not overtake it until they came to a riff, where the fish was impeded, and then

being determined to capture it, he threw himself upon it, but the fish shook him off and went on up the river. He thought likely it was the King of the Shad. About a mile up the North Branch there is a little village called Milltown. It had a grist mill, woolen mill, saw mill, general store, grocery, blacksmith and wheelwright shop, school house and five dwellings. A considerable business centered here, along in the forties. Now there is a rather feeble Grist Mill and one or two houses. The whole village and three farms about it, were owned by Michael Van Derveer. Freshets sometimes tore out his dam and occasionally flooded his Grist Mill. He was therefore very sensitive on the subject of rain. At a time when there had been two days of rain he became very anxious and jumping up early on the next day he looked out of the window and remarked, "raining again like a damn fool."

When he had charge of the General Store, he kept no clerk, and often locked the store and went to the mill. If a customer hunted him up, he always inquired what was wanted, and if the proposed purchase was a small one he declared he hadn't any, had just sold out.

At times he bought a great deal of grain. Once he loaded his Mill so heavily with corn that it collapsed and several hundred bushels were carried down the stream. He allowed the mill to remain in that ruined condition for years, before re-building it. A mad dog that was chased across the meadows ran into these ruins and was shot there.

Here I had my first experiences in school and as I recall them now I am led to say that to be a schoolmaster in those days was to be a brute. In 1847 this school district was united to the one immediately west of it. The building was moved west a half mile and enlarged. With this change came deliverance from tyranny. Rev. Dr. Jno. B. Thompson, his brothers Henry P. and Abraham, and their father Hon. Joseph Thompson were the men who rescued the children of Tueca-Ramua-Hacking from shameful barbarities, and school life became a pleasure. They introduced modern text books and modern methods. The school room was kept clean and was beautified with flowers from the school flower garden. Blackboards made their appearance. The morning session was opened with a reading from scripture followed by a brief prayer. Singing was indulged in at the opening and closing of each session. A love of history was inculcated by these teachers, who would now and then read to the school an account of some stirring event in our country's life. Friday afternoons were devoted to the reading of compositions and to declamations. The parents were invited in to enjoy these "exercises." Sometimes we had a considerable audience to face and we were allowed to wear our Sunday clothes.

A colored boy dropped into poetry, and wrote some very funny things we thought. One verse was like this:—

"When I do see a great big rat,
Then I do look around
To find a stone or a brick bat
To knock the rascal down."

After two or three efforts of this kind, Dr. Thompson strongly advised him to stick to prose.

One fellow who was always blundering began his oration with "Conscript Fathers! I have come down to you from a former generation! Heaven has kindly lengthened out your lives that you might behold this auspicious day!"

The advanced class in Grammar were appointed the "Critics" of the school. They were on the alert to catch up ungrammatical sentences and there was great joy among them when now and then the teacher would be caught making a slip of the tongue. In this way the practical use of grammar was shown to the whole school. In these and other ways a great interest in the school was aroused among the pupils and the parents, as well. In the Cedar Grove near by, from which the school took its name, we boys built a miniature railroad one of the arch bridges of which was considered so fine and strong that it was the talk of the neighborhood.

Going to school at Tucca-Ramma-Hacking was fun! The Township Superintendent, Geo. W. Vroom, declared this to be the best school in the Township.

Dr. John B. Thompson has embalmed this name in his "History of Education in New Jersey," a copy of which has lately come into the possession of our Society.

Along in the fifties a certain teacher fell violently in love with one of the handsome girls of this neighborhood. Dr. Thompson in a spirit of mischief wrote some verses on the subject and had them printed. A single verse will give some idea of their flavor.

"It seems as if some wretched wight
At my heart strings were whacking
So much I love this lovely maid
Of Tucca-Ramma-Hacking.

William Bowne, And His Descendants in America.

BY M. K. READING, M. D., ADEN, VIRGINIA.

CONTINUED.

Nathaniel Reading, Esq., was bred at the Inns of Court, London. He was called to the bar, and was a noted counsellor and orator. He married Arabella Churchill, sister to Sir Winston Churchill, and aunt to John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough.*

"Colonel John Reading, the founder of the New Jersey family of this surname, was without doubt of gentle birth, and enjoyed in his youth the advantages of a good education. It is thought that he was of London, England, or that vicinity, where a family of the name has been seated from at least the thirteenth century."†

Colonel John Reading and Elizabeth his wife emigrated from England, and settled at Gloucester, New Jersey, prior to 1684. He was one of the largest landed proprietors in the Province, a man of large wealth, prominent social standing, and took an active part in the affairs of the colony. He was a surveyor by occupation, and followed that business all his life. He was elected a member of the Assembly, and attended its sessions at Burlington, 1685; again in 1697; and again in 1701, at which session he was clerk of that body.

He was Clerk of Gloucester county from 1688 to 1702, inclusive, being annually elected. He was appointed, by the Provincial Council of West Jersey, one of the three commissioners to treat with the Indians for the purchase of land from the chief Hinhammoe; and also another tract from the chief Coponnoekons. They purchased of these chiefs all the land lying between the Raritan and Delaware river, and reported to the Council June 27, 1703. This was the great tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres.

*The compiler is indebted to "the Readings in England" by Col. Leach, in his history of the Reading Family, page 3 to 7.

†Col. Leach's History of the Reading Family, p. 11.

Colonel John Reading retired from the office of Clerk of Gloucester county at the close of 1702, and soon after removed to "Mount Amwell," an estate of four thousand acres, situated along the Delaware river, in what is now Hunterdon county. He was without doubt the first white settler of old Amwell township. * He was commissioned one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province in 1712. He was "elected and chosen" a member of the Council of New Jersey, and confirmed by Queen Anne in April, 1713, and remained an active and prominent member until his death. He was commissioned a Captain of a militia company of Amwell and upper part of Hopewell, Hunterdon county, March 18, 1714; and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel "in the regiment commanded by John Hamilton, Esq.," which appointment he held at the time of his decease.†

Colonel John Reading died at his seat—Mount Amwell—in Hunterdon county, N. J., in October 1717.

Letters of administration on his estate were granted to his son, John Reading, Nov. 2, 1717.‡ Colonel John Reading and Elizabeth his wife are buried in the graveyard of the Buckingham Meeting, Bucks County, Pa.

Children of Colonel John and Elizabeth Reading: John Reading, born June 6, 1686; Elsie Reading.

Governor John Reading was born at Gloucester, Gloucester County, N. J., June 6, 1686; died at Walnut Grove, near Flemington, Hunterdon Co., Nov. 5, 1767; married Mary Ryerson Nov. 30, 1720. She was baptised in the Dutch Reformed Church in New York city, July 20, 1696, and died at Walnut Grove, April 11, 1774. She was

*Snell's History of Hunterdon County.

†History of the Reading Family, Col. Leach, page 21.

‡Office Sec'y of State of New Jersey.

a daughter of George Ryerson, Esq., of Bergen County, New Jersey, by his wife Anna Schout, widow of Tunis Dierckson Dey. She was baptised March 17, 1666, and died March 17, 1743.

George Ryerson was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1666; died in Bergen County, N. J., 1749; married Anna Schout, Aug. 11, 1691. He removed from Brooklyn, New York, to Pequannock, Bergen County, New Jersey, probably in 1701.

He was a prominent man in Bergen county and for nearly twenty-five years one of the judges of the county courts. His son George was one of the judges of the same county for many years; and his son Martin was one of the leading men in Hunterdon county,—a deacon in the Readington Church, a justice of the peace as early as 1773, and one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas from 1739 to 1751. George Ryerson was a son of Martin (1) Ryerson, the emigrant, by his wife Ann Rapalie. Martin Ryerson is said to have been a French Huguenot, who fled from France to Holland. He emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, to New Amsterdam (now New York City) in 1646. He married Ann Rapalie March 14, 1663. She was born Feb. 8, 1646, a daughter of Joris Jansen Rapalie, a French Huguenot born in Rochelle, France, by his wife Catalina Trico. She was born in Paris, France, in 1605, and was a daughter of Jeronymus Trico of Paris. She died Sept. 11, 1689. Joris Jansen Rapalie emigrated with his family from Holland in the ship "Unity," and came to New Amsterdam in 1623. He settled first at Fort Orange, N. Y. (now Albany), and his daughter Sarah, born June 9, 1625, is said to have been the first white female child born of European parents in New Netherlands. The original Rapalie family record is preserved in the Library of the New York Historical Society. Martin Ryerson settled at Wal-labout, Long Island, and was on the assessment rolls of Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1675 to 1683; member of Brooklyn Church 1677; magistrate 1679; constable 1682. He signed his name, Marten Ryersen. Martin and Ann (Rapalie) Ryerson had four sons: George, Ryer, Francis and Abraham. George and Anna (Schout) Ryerson had eight children: Martin, John, Luke, George, Mary, Blandina, Elizabeth and Ann.

John Reading, the younger, enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education in early youth, which seems to have been of superior character, as he was educated in Europe, where he remained nine years devoted to study.

John Reading was nominated by Governor Hunter to a seat in the provincial council November 3 1718; his nomination was confirmed by the King June 24, 1720; and he was sworn into office and took his place in the council March 25, 1721. He was appointed by Governor Hunter one of the commissioners to run the boundary line between New York and New Jersey March 28, 1719. And also, about the same time, he was appointed one of the commissioners to run the line between East and West New Jersey. August 12, 1720, the council of proprietors of West New Jersey, by unanimous vote selected John Reading as surveyor to assist James Alexander, surveyor-general of the Province, "in running the said division line throughout the whole work." He was commission-

ed Colonel of the military regiment of infantry for the county of Hunterdon Feb. 10, 1727; and commissioned surrogate of Hunterdon and Somerset counties August 18, 1727.

November 6, 1728, he was appointed by the Crown one of the judges "to try pirates."

He was appointed judge of the court of common pleas of Hunterdon county Feb. 10, 1727. He was appointed by the King one of the commissioners to define the boundary line between the colonies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 1740. This appointment was highly complimentary to Hon. John Reading, and furnishes additional testimony to his high reputation as a surveyor.* Governor Lewis Morris died May 21, 1746, and the government of the State devolved on John Hamilton, Esq., president of the council. He died June 17, 1747, and immediately after his death the council met and Hon. John Reading, being the next oldest councilor, was sworn into office as governor and commander-in-chief, being the first native-born Jerseyman to govern the State of New Jersey.†

Governor Reading was succeeded by Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Aug. 10, 1747. He remained in office until his death, August 31, 1757. Hon.

John Reading being being president of the council, again took the oath of office as governor and commander-in-chief of New Jersey, and "the great Seal of the Colony and the Seal of the prerogative Court were delivered to him," September 9, 1757. He had charge of the administration of the colony until June 16, 1758, when he was succeeded by Hon. Francis Bernard, who had arrived from England with a commission as Governor.‡

John Reading's name appears at the head of the council, in the King's "Letter of Instructions" to Governor Bernard, but he had determined to retire from public life on account of "his great age and infirmities."

He asked Governor Bernard to "accept his resignation and dismiss him from his Majesty's service. In due time the King accepted his resignation and Governor Reading retired to private life at his home—Walnut Grove—where he lived universally beloved, and died lamented November 5, 1767.¶

Children of Hon. John and Mary (Ryerson) Reading—all born at Walnut Grove, Hunterdon county, N. J.

John Reading, born March 30, 1722
Ann Reading, born July 21, 1723
George Reading, born Feb. 26, 1725
Daniel Reading, born Feb. 2, 1727
Joseph Reading, born Nov. 23, 1730
Elizabeth Reading, bapt. Jan. 31, 1731
Richard Reading, born Dec. 8, 1732
Thomas Reading, born Sep. 27, 1734
Mary Reading, born Aug. 8, 1736
Sarah Reading, bapt. Oct. 29, 1738
Samuel Reading, born Oct. 25, 1741

Captain Thomas Reading was born at "Walnut Grove," in Old Amwell township, Hunterdon county, N. J., Sept. 27, 1734; died where he was born, and had lived all his life December 14, 1814.

*History of the Reading Family—Leach, page 23.

†Ibid.

‡History of the Reading Family—Leach.

¶Ibid.

He married Rebecca Ellis, daughter of Jonathan Ellis by his wife Mary Hollingshead. He was a son of Simeon Ellis by his wife Sarah Bates.

Rebecca Ellis was born in the village of Had-donfield, Newton township, Gloucester (now Cam-den) county, N. J.

The date of the arrival of Simeon Ellis in New Jersey is not known. His first purchase of real estate consisted of two hundred acres of land conveyed to him by Francis Collins, in 1691. It was bounded by the north side of the north branch of Cooper's Creek. He built his house on this tract near the stream, a short distance from the public road, which had been laid out by the commissioners only a short time before. It was then a practice to designate every gentleman's "seat" by a particular name, and he adopted that of "Springwell".

Here he lived and died; and here all his children were born. Simeon Ellis bought four hundred acres of land adjoining his first purchase of Elias and Margaret Hugg, in 1695. These purchases include the present village of Ellsburg, N. J., and are "almost equally divided by the Camden and Marlton turnpike, and the Moorestown and Had-donfield road." He made several other purchases, some of which lay on the south side of the same stream. Sarah, widow of Simeon Ellis, bought four hundred acres in Newton township of Isaac Hollingsham in 1717; and in 1718 she bought an adjoining tract of her son Thomas Ellis. She was one of the largest land holders in that township. "The landed estate of Simeon Ellis and of his widow Sarah, in her own right, was therefore large; and lying as it mostly does, in the improved sections of Camden county, if taken as a whole, it would now be of much value."*

Simeon Ellis was a member of the Society of Friends, and took no part in the political troubles of the times in which he lived. He married Sarah Bates, daughter of William Bates, at the old Newton meeting house, in 1692. She was born in the town of Wickloe, county of Wickloe, Ireland, at which place her father was living in 1670.

The town of Wickloe is situated on the coast of the Irish sea, about thirty miles south of Dublin. William Bates was a carpenter by occupation, and had "formerly come thither from England," as stated by Thomas Sharp. William Bates was dragged to jail for attending a religious meeting of the Society of Friends, held at the house of Thomas Trafford, in the town of Wickloe, and there confined for several weeks. A deed dated April 12, 1677, from William Penn and others, reads "to Robert Turner, linen draper of Dublin; Robert Zane, serge maker of Dublin; Thomas Thackara, stuff weaver of Dublin; William Bates, carpenter, of the county of Wickloe; and Joseph Slight, tanner, of Dublin, for one whole share of Propriety in West New Jersey."†

Four years after the date of this deed, some Friends living in Ireland, but who had formerly come from England, sent to Thomas Lurtin of London, and made an agreement with him to transport them and their families to New Jersey. They were Mark Newby and family; Thomas Thackara and family; William Bates and family;

George Goldsmith, an old man, and Thomas Sharp, a young man, both without families. They sailed from Dublin harbor Sept. 19, 1681, and arrived at Elsinburg, Salem county, N. J., on the 19th of November following. They went to Burlington to see the commissioner and obtained a warrant of the surveyor-general, Daniel Leeds. Thomas Sharp says: "After some considerable search to and fro in that then was called the third or Irish tenth, are at last pitched upon the place now called Newton, which was before the settlement of Philadelphia; and then applied to said surveyor, who came and laid it out for us; and the next spring, being the beginning of the year 1682, we all removed from Salem together."

William Bates took two hundred and fifty acres on the south side of Newton creek, which was surveyed for him March 10, 1682. At the upper end of this tract he built his home. Two years later he had two hundred and fifty acres more surveyed for him adjoining the first purchase; and subsequently he purchased other land adjoining of Robert Turner. He also had an interest in common in the meadow land at the mouth of Kaighn's run. "As the master mechanic, there can be no doubt who planned and built the first meeting house at Newton in 1684; who constructed the rude seats and erected the plain, unpretending galleries, in which sat the forefathers of this people, who were faithfully carrying out the belief and the form of religious worship brought with them across the sea. To the descendants of William Bates this is a reminiscence worthy to be remembered, and to be told to their children, becoming more interesting as the lapse of time increases."*

William Bates was elected a member of the Legislature of West New Jersey in 1683; and was appointed constable the same year. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1684, and was appointed one of the commissioners for laying out highways the same year. His children were born in Ireland. William Bates died in 1700, leaving a will.*

The children of William Bates were:

Jeremiah Bates; married Mary Spicer.

Joseph Bates; married Mercy Clement in 1701.

William Bates, married.

Abigail Bates; married Joshua Frame in 1687.

Sarah Bates; married Simeon Ellis in 1692.

Simeon Ellis died in 1715, disposing of his property among his children by will. His personal effects amounted to two hundred and fifty-three pounds, sterling, by appraisement. The estate of Simeon Ellis was much above the average of that time.*

Children of Simeon and Sarah (Bates) Ellis:

Thomas Ellis, married Catharine Collins 1722.

Joseph Ellis, married

William Ellis, married Sarah Collins.

Simeon Ellis, married

Jonathan Ellis, mar'd Mary Hollingshead 1737.

Mary Ellis, married

Sarah Ellis, married John Kay in 1730.

Jonathan Ellis was born in Newton township, Gloucester (now Camden) County, N. J.; died

*First Emigrant Settlers of Newton Township of New Jersey.—Clement.

†Ibid, page 49.

*First Settlers of Newton Township.—Clement.

intestate at Haddonfield, N. J., while yet a young man, as his widow remarried in 1757. He married Mary Hollingshead at Chester Meeting, Burlington county, N. J., in 1737. She was a daughter of William Hollingshead, son of John, by his wife Elizabeth Adams. William Hollingshead married Elizabeth Adams, at John Adams' house in Burlington county, N. J., in 1692.[‡] They were members of the Society of Friends at Chester Meeting, Burlington county, N. J. Elizabeth Adams was born in the city of Reading, Berks county, England, 1664, and was a daughter of John Adams by his wife Elizabeth Fenwick. John and Elizabeth (Fenwick) Adams, with their three children—Elizabeth, aged 11 years; Fenwick, aged 9 years, and Mary, aged 4 years—came to America with the Fenwick colony in 1675. In a memorandum in the hand-writing of Samuel Hedge who came to America *anno* 1675, in the ship "Griffin," with John Fenwick and his colonists, and afterward married his daughter, Anna Fenwick, says: "The Shipp called the Griffin arrived Delaware River in Weh. sd. shipp Came those persons hereafter named, being the first English shipp was bound to this part of ye prov-
eum

ince Imp — John Fenwick Esqr of the county of Berks late proietr of Salem Tenth in the province of New West Jersey, deceased, W.th him 3 daughters, Elizabeth, Anna and presilea alsoe John Adams — husband to the sd Elizabeth of Redding in the county of Berks: Weaver, & 3 childrn Elizabeth Aged 11 years. fenwick aged 9 years. & Mary Adams aged 4 years." In 1664 the Duke of York conveyed to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret the province of New Jersey. Lord Berkeley's claim was then an undivided half subsequently known as West New Jersey. In 1673 John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, members of the society of Friends, purchased Lord Berkeley's claim for £1000.* It was conveyed to Fenwick in trust for Byllinge. This tract was afterward divided into one hundred parts, called tenths. One tenth belonged to John Fenwick. "In 1675 Fenwick set sail to visit the new purchase, and in a ship, from London, called the Griffith. Arriving after a good passage he landed at a pleasant, rich spot, situate near the Delaware, by him called Salem."[†] The county of Salem was therefore named by John Fenwick, and distinguished as his tenth. It then included within its limits Salem, Cumberland and Cape May counties, more than 242,000 acres. "Jonathan Ellis lived in Haddonfield, where he bought a lot on the west side of main street of John Gill, in 1733. He built a house on this lot, and sold the property to John Kaighn in 1736."[‡]

Children of Jonathan and Mary (Hollingshead) Ellis:

Rebecca Ellis, married Capt. Thomas Reading.

Capt. Joseph Ellis, married Mary Hinchman in 1760.

Mary Ellis, married William Montgomery.

Captain Thomas Reading was one of the foremost men in Hunterdon county—prominent in

both church and state. He was an ardent patriot and took an active part during the war of the Revolution. February 9, 1776 he was chosen by Congress captain of the sixth company, third New Jersey regiment, commanded by Colonel Dayton.*

He was in the expedition against Canada and took a prominent part in the operations before Quebec in 1776.

"In June 1778 he was appointed one of the agents if the state for procuring provisions for the use of the army, and other supplies for carrying on the war, in which capacity he rendered valuable services."^{*} He was a justice of the pence for Hunterdon County for many years, and also one of the judges of the court of common pleas. He was a member and trustee of the Old Amwell Presbyterian Church; he was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church of Flemington, its first elder with power "to conduct divine worship and read a sermon when the pastor was absent," and one of its first trustees.[‡]

Captain Thomas Reading was a man of large wealth, having inherited extensive landed interests in Sussex, Morris and Hunterdon counties from his father. Among the estates was Walnut Grove, the homestead of more than four hundred acres, which descended by entail to his oldest son, Captain Joseph Reading. Captain Thomas Reading was a true, faithful, conscientious, broad and liberal man—pure and above reproach in both his public and private life.

He was of imposing personal appearance, large, well proportioned and courtly in manner. He was

"Great, in virtues that adorned his life,

Great, in the annals of his native state,

Great, in his fearless championship of right;

In every trust and station Great."

Children of Thomas and Rebecca (Ellis) Reading

Joseph Reading, born about 1762

Thomas Reading, born July 21, 1764

Mary Reading, born probably in 1766

Ellis Reading, born probably in 1768

George Reading,

James Reading,

Deborah Reading, born in 1777

Elizabeth Reading, born Aug. 21, 1778

Sarah Reading.

Captain Joseph Reading, son of Captain Thomas, was born at "Walnut Grove," the Reading homestead about two miles northeast of Flemington, Hunterdon County, N. J., about 1762; died at sea in 1808; married Martha Hill, of Amwell, March 1, 1789. James Hill the emigrant, came from Yorkshire, England, probably in 1677, as he was one of the original settlers of Bucks county, Pa., and located there in 1681. His son, Joseph Hill, an only child, removed to Amwell township Hunterdon county, N. J., and died there prior to 1729, as his widow, Frances Hill, transferred real estate to Joseph Reed at that time.

Children of Joseph and Frances Hill:

Jonathan Hill

Samuel Hill.

*New Jersey Historical Collections, Barber & Howe, page 18.

†Smith's History of New Jersey.

‡First Settlers of Newton Township.

*History of Reading Family, page 52.

‡History of the Presbyterian Church of Flemington, N. J.—Dr. Motf page 7.

Samuel Hill, (Joseph², Jamest,) was born 1717; died 1785. He was a farmer living on the north side of Neshanic Creek, in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, N. J. He was a member and an elder of the Presbyterian church at Ewing for many years. He was one of the founders of the First Amwell Presbyterian church, and contributed to the fund for building a parsonage for said church in 1753. The subscription paper is still on file and his name is attached.* Samuel Hill was prominent in church affairs, and a man of strict integrity. The maiden name of his wife, date of marriage, and date of her death have not been ascertained.

Children of Samuel Hill :

Samuel, Jonathan, Isaac, Richard, William, Sarah and Mary.

Samuel Hill (Samuel³, Joseph², Jamest) was born died 1824. His will is dated May 12, 1820, and was probated Jan. 24, 1824. Married (1) Martha Carman, born 1750, daughter of Samuel Carman, born 1718, by his wife Mary Carman ; (2) Sarah Trout. Samuel Hill lived on a farm which he purchased of Thomas Gordon, located about one mile south of what is now Flemington, N. J. He was one of the founders of the Flemington Presbyterian church in 1792, and one of its first trustees. At a meeting held in Flemington, Jan. 9, 1792, "Jasper Smith, counsellor-at-law, Thomas Reading, Esq., Captain Arthur Gray and Charles Reading, Messrs. Cornelius Polhemus, *Samuel Hill* and Joseph Capner" were elected and incorporated as "The Trustees of the Flemington English Presbyterian Church in Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon & State of N. J."†

Children of Samuel & Martha (Carman) Hill :

Martha Hill, married Joseph Reading, March 1, 1789.

Isaac Hill, m. (1) Mary Welch ; (2) Margaret Yard.

Jonathan Hill.

Captain Joseph Reading resided at Reading Mills, later known as Mettler's, and now (1900) Stover's Mills. He was a member of the old Amwell First Presbyterian church ; signed a paper circulated,‡ bearing date June 23, 1791, stating "why it was desired to form a Presbyterian Church in Flemington, and agreeing to enter into such an organization;" and was one of the founders of that church. He was a sea captain, died at sea, was brought to New York city, and buried in a vault.

Children of Captain Joseph & Martha (Hill) Reading :

*History of Presbyterian Church Flemington, N. J., page 14.

†Ibid page 22.

‡Ibid page 20.

Anna Reading, born Nov. 22, 1789.

Thomas W. Reading, born Feb. 19, 1792.

Francis Reading, born Dec. 17, 1798.

Francis Reading was born at Reading Mills, Hunterdon county, N. J., Dec. 17, 1798 ; died at Quakertown, N. J., March 13, 1863 ; married Anne Bowne, Dec. 17, 1818.

Children of Francis & Anne (Bowne) Reading :
Anne Reading, born Oct. 14, 1819 ; died same year.

Joseph Reading, born Nov. 16, 1820 ; died Dec. 15, 1833.

Amanda Reading, born April 11, 1822 ; died April 7, 1893.

William Reading, born April 4, 1824 ; died Feb. 26, 1881.

Martha Reading, born Feb. 13, 1826 ; died 1867.

Oscar F. Reading, born Feb. 13, 1828.

Anne Reading, born March 30, 1830 ; died Sept. 15, 1845.

Henry S. Reading, born May 12, 1834 ; died Feb. 26, 1888.

John B. Reading, born April 4, 1836.

Gideon E. Reading, born March 4, 1838.

Miller K. Reading, born Jan. 7, 1840.

Charles H. Bowne, (Williams⁵, James⁴, John³, James², William¹,) was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., April 29, 1800 ; married Sarah Ann Appgar, born in Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1798, died at Castle Valley, Bucks county, Pa., June 12, 1860. She was a daughter of Herbert (2) Appgar, born 1769, by his wife Mary Crammer. He was a son of Herbert (1) by his wife Ann Eick. Herbert (1) was a son of "Johan Adam Appgar (or Ebger) who came from the borders of Lombardy, in Italy, to Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13, 1749, at which time Johan Adam Ebger's name was signed by the clerk to the oath of allegiance."* He settled in Tewkesbury township, Hunterdon county, N. J.

Children of Charles H. & Sarah Ann (Appgar) Bowne :

Joseph Bowne, born May 7, 1833.

Charles M. Bowne, born Jan. 15, 1835.

Catharine Bowne, born May 17, 1838.

Monroe W. Bowne, born May 15, 1840.

Mary Bowne, born May 13, 1842.

Catharine Bowne, (Williams⁵, James⁴, John³, James², William¹,) was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1802 ; married Charles Lock about 1843. He was a mason by trade, and lived in Philadelphia.

Children of Charles & Catharine (Bowne) Lock :

Charles Lock, Jr., born 1845.

Josephine Lock, born 1850.

*Early Germans in New Jersey—Chambers.

To be continued.

THE JERSEYMAN,

VOL. 7, No. 3.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

AUGUST,* 1901.

THE FLEMINGTON ACADEMY.

BY JAMES A. KLINE.

READ BEFORE THE HUNTERDON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AT ITS SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING
AT RINGOES, N. J., SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.

To write a history of the old brick academy of Flemington, it is necessary to go back, almost to the beginning of the past century.

At a meeting of the citizens, held at the Inn of Alexander Bonnell (now known as the County House) on the 25th day of January 1811, it was resolved "that five trustees be appointed for the purpose of obtaining signatures to a subscription, and also for the purpose of viewing the lots in the village or its vicinity as a proper site for an academy and to ascertain the price or prices and to make report thereon to the next meeting;" Whereupon the following committee was appointed: Thomas Capner, Joseph P. Chamberlin, Peter Haward, John T. Blackwell and James Clark, Jr.

On February 1st, the committee made report, and Mr. Alexander Bonnell's offer of a lot in the southern part of the village was accepted, and it was decided to build an academy on the same at least 20x30 feet and two stories high. The following Trustees were elected:—Thomas Capner, John T. Blackwell, Peter Haward, J. B. Chamberlin, James Clark, Jr., Cornelius Wyckoff and John Maxwell, Jr.

This lot consisting of about one half acre, was afterward deeded* by Alexander Bonnell and Catharine his wife, to the Trustees of the Flemington Academy, for the consideration of the sum of one dollar.

Notice having been given on the Eleventh day of February 1811, that a meeting for the purpose of choosing trustees, and being incorporated according to law, would be held at the house of Alex. Bonnell, Innkeeper, on the twenty-third day of February, they proceeded to incorporate, and at the same time elected Thomas Capner, Jonathan Hill, Peter Haward, James Clark, Jr., and John Maxwell, Jr. as Trustees.

Among the incorporators and on the subscrip-

tion list of 1811 we find with other names, that of Samuel L. Sonthard, who was Governor of New Jersey in 1832-33, afterward United States Senator, and acting Vice President of the United States, through the death of William Henry Harrison in 1841.

Also that of Garret D. Wall, one of the most able lawyers and jurists of the State.

Another name on the original list is that of Fred Frelinghuysen who achieved a brilliant reputation at the bar, and was the father of Hon. Fred T. Frelinghuysen.

Jacob T. Field who also appears on the list was Pastor of the Flemington Presbyterian Church in 1810-1813.

Daniel Reading or Captain Daniel, as he was known, whose great grandson Daniel K. Reading through his will founded Reading Academy on Bonnell Street.

The name of John Flavel Clark appears on the list of December 16, 1816. Mr. Clark was pastor of the Presbyterian Church during a period of twenty-one years, 1815-1836.

We also have on that list the name of Peter D. Vroom, who in 1829 became Governor of New Jersey. The cradle in which he was rocked is now owned by this Society.

The list of January 1, 1818 contains the name of Samuel Griggs, the grandfather of Hon. John W. Griggs. On some of the subscription lists we find the names of a number of individuals, not already mentioned, who became more or less prominent, among the number, Thomas Gordon who made maps for the county and State, many of which are still in existence, and that of Joram Hill, the clockmaker, Philip Case, Asher Atkinson, Elnathan Moore, William Geary, Gen. Nathan Price, David Manners, Neal Hart, George C. Maxwell, Alex. Reading, Peter Gary, Philip J. Stewart, Mahlon Smith, Capt. Jonathan Higgins, and many others.

*Recorded in Vol. 19 of Deeds, page 209, etc.

* Printed November, 1901.

Flemington must have had a Debating Society in 1812, as at that time they contributed a small sum of money to the school.

In 1811 Thomas Capner was President and John Maxwell, Jr., Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. Samuel L. Southard was a Trustee in 1812.

In 1813, Peter Haward was President and Rev. Jacob T. Field, was one of the Trustees.

Rev. John Flavel Clark was chosen President May 18, 1816, Peter Haward, Treasurer, and Thomas Gordon, Secretary.

Peter D. Vroom of whom you have already had a short sketch was a trustee in 1818.

The building is of brick 26 x 33 feet two stories high, with shingle roof. The date 1811 appears in black bricks under the North gable. The 27,400 bricks were furnished by Isaac Hill, Jr., having been made in the field west of the Pennsylvania R. R. engine house, and at the price of \$6.50 per thousand.

The shingles, 1600 in number, were purchased at New Brunswick or "Brunswick" as frequently written in those days, as the receipt of Aug. 6, 1811 shows, and at the rate of \$19.00 per thousand.

The cut nails were from the New Jersey State Prison, \$9.25 per keg being paid. A bill of Nov. 18, 1811 shows that Asher Atkinson was paid two shillings and eight pence for two pounds of wrought nails.

The grounds extended to Main street, where the John H. Holcombe house now stands, and had a stile over the front fence.

In 1817 Mr. W. W. Blauvelt was teaching at the Academy. It was through his efforts that a Sunday School for colored people was first established, Miss Hannah Clark, being the first teacher of the class. Mr. Blauvelt afterward became a Presbyterian minister.

In 1818 a Sabbath School was organized and held in the academy where it continued to meet for three years, after which time the churches took up the matter. Charles Bartles, Esq., taught the school in 1822.

In 1826, the trustees decided to open a "Classical School" which was placed under the charge of Rev. Mr. Clark, and Wm. H. Hough was engaged as teacher of the English Department, and the School opened October 16, 1826. Mr. Hough became principal in 1827.

In 1829 Edward Murray was engaged to take charge of the English Department and opened school November 25, 1829. I find it impossible to obtain an accurate list of the teachers.

A Mr. Fowler taught school in this building at one time.

John J. Rockafellow, taught here in 1840, and then we have the names of Mr. Pike, Mr. Wright,

Col. Jno. Chapman, Gen. Adams C. Davis, Mr. Riddle, Gilbert Combs, Mr. Pettengil, Mr. Pierce, Jesse C. Reed, John S. Higgins, Mr. Bogardus about 1856-57, Abner T. Sherwin about 1859. Abram J. Doremus for whom Miss Ann Stout was an assistant, taught in 1861, followed by Miss Joanna Higgins who continued as Principal until the close of the school sometime in the sixties after which time the pupils either attended private schools or Reading Academy.

Colonel John Chapman who came here from New Germantown seems to have been better known than any other teacher, and taught for a long period and at a time when the rod was freely used, of which fact a few have some recollection, but all look back to Mr. Chapman as a good instructor, though very strict and severe, even threatening on one occasion, to cut down Mr. Bonnell's apple orchard if necessary, to obtain switches sufficient to make the scholars behave. A favorite expression of Mr. Chapman's was to say to the scholars, that he would throw them over the stovepipe if they did not behave. He was quite military in his system of conducting a school; all classes were called by being ordered to arise, face, move, and march to his desk and after the lesson was over would return to their places in the same order. Recess and closing of school was according to the same system. The Holy Bible was the book of instruction in the reading class. Col. Chapman at one time lived where Judge H. Burdette Herr now resides at the north end of Main street, and boarded scholars from a distance. No doubt he thought it unwise to overfeed students, as some will remember who had the pleasure of living there, particularly on pie, as when that was served, the Colonel was the only individual who had a chance to judge of its quality.

The scholars of that period could not have been much better than those of the present day. An incident is related when Mr. Hough was teaching, failing to appear at the usual time and open school with prayer as was his custom, whereupon John Choyce took his place, and made the following prayer,—“Ashes to ashes and dust to dust, if God don't get you the Devil must.”

The next day Mr. Hough called Choyce up and asked for the wording of his prayer; Choyce said “Ashes to ashes, and dust to dust, if Mr. Hough don't teach you, John Choyce must.”

Those who can look back to this school of fifty odd years ago will remember a colored man named Jacob Francis, and Mary his wife, who lived in the second house, on the West side of Main street, south of the Central Railroad. Mary

made ginger cakes and root beer, which were much enjoyed by the children at recess. Even the Sunday schools found it necessary, wherever they had their picnics, to employ Mary to make the beer, which was carried to the grounds in casks and no doubt enjoyed by parents and children alike. The people attending church near by frequently refreshed themselves on Sundays by calling at Mary's and purchasing root beer, which was always kept on tap in a spring of cold water in the cellar.

The Civil War brought this building into prominence, being the meeting place of the Union

Flemington under date of December 1, 1862. T. C. Haward, Wm. Swallow and A. V. Bonnell being Trustees at that time.

A meeting of the taxable inhabitants of said School District having just been called at the Academy on the 5th day of April 1862, at which meeting the Trustees were directed to sell the building and lot and apply the proceeds thereof in the purchase of another lot of land in conjunction with the executors of Daniel K. Reading deceased, for the erection of another school house. By virtue of such authority and also by virtue and pursuance of An Act of Legislature of the



THE FLEMINGTON ACADEMY.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ASHER STRYKER, 1901.

VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST, SHOWING DATE ON NORTH END.

League, and many of the boys who had received instruction in this school, under Col. Chapman and others rallied to the country's call, some of them never to return.

The upper room was used at various times for entertainments, and by the Village Band as a convenient place for practice.

Reading Academy having been opened in 1862, the trustees of School District No. 8 as it was then known, offered the Flemington Academy for sale at Public Vendue on the 7th day of January 1863, at the Hotel of George F. Crater, as appears by an advertisement in the Hunterdon Gazette of

State of New Jersey entitled an "Act to Authorize the Trustees of Flemington School District No. 8 of Raritan Township to convey certain Real Estate," approved February 26, A. D. 1863, —the premises were sold at the time above mentioned and struck off to Atkinson J. Holcombe for the sum of \$808.00, after which time it was used for private school purposes for a few years, Miss Joanna Higgins being the last teacher who taught there. It was finally converted into a dwelling, facing on Church street, for which purpose it is used at the present time, being owned by the Estate of Zenas L. Nevius, deceased.

William Bowne, And His Descendants in America.

BY M. K. READING, M. D., ADEN, VIRGINIA.

CONTINUED.

Obadiah Bowne, (John₂, William₁.) was born at Holmdel, Monmouth county, N. J., July 18, 1666; died at Westfield, Monmouth county, N. J., 1726; married (1) his cousin, Elizabeth Bowne, daughter of Gov. Andrew Bowne. (2) Elizabeth Longfield.

Children of Obadiah and Elizabeth (Bowne) Bowne:

John Bowne,
Ann Bowne,
Lydia Bowne.

Children of Obadiah and Elizabeth (Longfield) Bowne:

Obadiah Bowne,
Thomas Bowne,
Cornelius Bowne.

The last named children were all minors at the time of their father's death in 1726.

John Bowne, (Obadiah₄, Obadiah₃, John₂, William₁.) was born at Westfield, Monmouth county, N. J.; died 1775; married Mary Lippert. He was a prominent man in Monmouth during his time, and was judge of the county court as early as 1741. His will was probated 1775.*

Children of John and Mary (Lippert) Bowne:

Andrew Bowne, died without issue 1782.
Lydia Bowne, married James Grover, Jr.
Catharine Bowne, married——Crawford
and had children:
John Crawford,
William Crawford,
Esther Crawford.

Obadiah Bowne, (Obadiah₃, John₂, William₁.) was born at Westfield, Monmouth county, N. J., died April 29, 1764; married Anna Reid Dec. 12, 1749;† She was born Feb. 18, 1724, daughter of Col. John Reid, by his wife Mary Sands. He was

*New Jersey wills.

†New Jersey Marriage Licenses at Trenton.

born at Amboy, N. J., July 27, 1686; died June 1, 1777; married Dec. 17, 1721. Col. John Reid was a son of John Reid, born at Niddry Castle, Scotland, Feb. 13 1656; died Nov. 16, 1723; married Margaret, daughter of Henry Miller, Nov. 29, 1678. She was born in 1644; died May 1, 1728, aged 84 years. John Reid emigrated from Scotland, with his wife and three children and came to New Jersey Dec. 9, 1683. Upon his arrival he became deputy surveyor to the province, and an engraved map drawn by him, of lands on the Raritan river, and in other localities, is in the library of the N. J. Historical Society. In 1686 he received a grant of two hundred acres of land in Monmouth county, from the Proprietors which he called "Hortensia" and to which he removed Nov. 26, 1687.

The same year he was one of the commissioners to settle the boundary between East and West Jersey; he was a member of the Council of East Jersey in 1696. He was several years a member of the East Jersey assembly after the union of the two provinces, and of subsequent ones; he was appointed surveyor-general in 1703; from 1709 until 1714 he was one of the land commissioners; and in 1711 he was president judge of the court of quarter sessions of Monmouth county. He was the author of "Observations on the Laws of New Jersey."*

Children of Obadiah and Anna (Reid) Bowne:‡

John Bowne, born Feb. 9, 1751.
Mary Bowne, born July 17, 1753; died Jan. 10, 1756.
Obadiah Bowne, born Nov. 26, 1754.
Andrew Bowne, born Aug. 8, 1756.
Son, born April 1, 1758; died Apr. 2, 1758.

*The Reading and other Families by Col. Leach, page 54; Supplement to Bartow Genealogy by Rev. Evelyn Pierpont Bartow.

‡Bartow Genealogy, page 248.

Philip Bowne, born May 21, 1759.

Frederic Bowne, born Sept. 11, 1760.

Anna Bowne, born, Jan. 28, 1763.

Catharine Bowne, born Feb. 18, 1764.

Thomas Bowne, (Obadiah³, John², William,¹) was born at Westfield, Monmouth county, N. J.; married Helen Reid Dec. 26, 1747.† She was a daughter of Col. John Reid by his wife Mary Sands, born March 29, 1728; died Dec. 2, 1807. Thomas Bowne died prior to Sept. 11, 1774, as his widow married (2) Benjamin Garrison at that time.

Children of Thomas and Helen (Reid) Bowne :

John Bowne, born Nov. 17, 1748.

Obadiah Bowne, born Dec. 21, 1751.

Lewis Bowne, born Dec. 10, 1755.

Andrew Bowne, (James², William¹, was born in Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J.; died about 1710; married Anna Seabrook. Andrew Bowne died prior to 1712, as his widow married Rev. John Bray that year, by whom she had two sons, Daniel and Andrew Bray.

Children of Andrew and Anna (Seabrook) Bowne:

Nehemiah Bowne, born July 6, 1708.

Peter Bowne, born 1710.

Nehemiah Bowne died in 1736, leaving a will probated the same year. He mentions wife Deborah; brothers Peter Bowne, Daniel Bray and Andrew Bray. He also speaks of his "dutiful daughter Mary Fisher," who was very probably a stepdaughter, as it is not likely that he had an own daughter, grown and married, he being only twenty-eight years old at the time of his death.

Peter Bowne, (Andrew³, James², William¹,) was born in Monmouth county, N. J., 1710; died in Lower Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., 1773; married Deliverance Holmes. The will of Peter Bowne of Lower Freehold was proved September 7, 1773. Executors, Joseph Bowne, (son) & John Vandevere.

Children of Peter and Deliverance (Holmes) Bowne:

Joseph Bowne, married Hannah Anderson.

David Bowne married Mary Nicols in 1784 and had children:

John, Deliverance, Peter, Anna, Sarah, William, Hilda, Eleanor and Jonathan.

Jonathan Bowne married (1) ——— Van Brackle; (2) Hannah Pittenger, 1786, and had children:—John, William, and Mary.

Joseph Bowne, (Peter⁴, Andrew³, James², William¹,) was born in Lower Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., May 17, 1735; died in 1812; mar-

†New Jersey Marriage Licenses at Trenton.

ried Hannah Anderson July 18 1763.* She was born in 1739; died 1823. In a deed dated 1799, he is called "Joseph Bowne of Freehold," and sells land on the Metetecunk River. The deed is signed by Joseph and Hannah Bowne, and is witnessed by James Bowne. Joseph Bowne was a soldier in the army of the American Revolution, and on his farm, June 28, 1778, was fought the battle of Monmouth, one of the most sanguinary battles of the Revolutionary war. It is not possible to describe what must have been the mental anguish of Joseph Bowne on that memorable morning as he went into battle facing the flower of the British army—the British and Hessian Grenadiers. He had not only to witness the desolation of his home, but he did not know, he could not have known, the fate of his own family, the wife and seven small children, one an infant in its mother's arms, driven from their home into the woods and swamps to suffer hunger and thirst, and danger of capture by a cruel and relentless foe. After two days they returned to find their home in ruins. The depredations and devastations of the British army, in some parts of Freehold, exceeded any others they made in their route through the state. In the neighborhood just above Freehold they burnt and destroyed eight dwelling houses, all on adjoining farms, besides barns and other outbuildings. Below the town they burnt four more houses.† After the battle of Monmouth had been fought, and the British army had retreated from the field of battle, Joseph Bowne knew his home was in ruins.

Joseph Bowne is buried at Tenment, near Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J.

Children of Joseph and Hannah (Anderson) Bowne:

Hannah Bowne, born March 31, 1764.

Obadiah Bowne, born Aug. 19, 1765.

John Bowne, M. D., born Sept. 2, 1767.

Anna Bowne, born March 23, 1770.

Peter Bowne, born June 27, 1772.

James Bowne, born Sept. 20, 1775.

David Bowne, born Oct. 1, 1777.

Catharine Bowne, born June 12, 1779.

Lydia Bowne, born Feb. 28, 1781.

John Bowne, M. D., (Joseph⁵, Peter⁴, Andrew³, James², William¹,) was born at Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., September 2, 1767; died at Bowne Station, Hunterdon county, N. J., Nov. 4, 1857; married Ann Corle, June 14, 1794. She was born March 5, 1770; died Feb. 18, 1856, and was a daughter of Samuel Corle by his wife Catharine De Reimer, daughter of Abraham De Reimer.

*New Jersey Marriage Licenses at Trenton.

†Historical Collections of New Jersey, p. 344.

Dr. Bowne was born on the farm on which was fought the Battle of Monmouth, during the Revolutionary war. There his childhood, youth, and early manhood was spent. He was licensed to practice medicine and surgery Aug. 3, 1791, and settled in Prallville, Hunterdon county, N. J., in the autumn of the same year. He rode on horseback from Monmouth and carried with him his clothing, medicine and equipments. At the time of his marriage, Dr. Bowne located at what is now Bowne Station, on the Flemington R. R., on a farm inherited by his wife from her grandfather, Abraham De Reimer, a wealthy French Savant. Here he lived until his death, having an extensive and successful practice. He was considered a careful and prudent physician and surgeon, and remarkable for his energy and perseverance. In 1818 he was elected a member of the Clisophic Society of Princeton College. In 1850 he received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Society of New Jersey. Dr. Bowne was fifty years a ruling elder in the Second Amwell Presbyterian Church.

Children of Dr. John and Ann (Corle) Bowne:

Cornelia Bowne, born May 3, 1795; died May 16, 1802.

Joseph Gardiner Bowne, born March 28, 1804.

Hon. Joseph Gardiner Bowne, (Dr. John⁶, Joseph⁵, Peter⁴, Andrew³, James², William¹, was born at what is now Bowne Station, Hunterdon county, N. J., March 28, 1804; died Jan. 12, 1888. married (1) Mary S. Barber Jan. 20, 1830; (2) Sarah Kirkpatrick Feb. 11, 1846.

He was highly respected for his integrity, high religious standing, and unsullied reputation as a man. He was State Senator in 1868--70.

Children of Joseph G. and Mary S. (Barber) Bowne:

John Milton Bowne, born Sept. 18, 1831.

Cornelia Bowne, born Aug. 20, 1833.

John Milton Bowne, (Hon. Joseph Gardiner,⁷ Dr. John⁶, Joseph⁵, Peter⁴, Andrew³, James², William¹,) was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., Sept. 18, 1831; died Aug. 31, 1863; married Ann Mary Fisher Dec. 28, 1852. She was born June 1, 1833; and died in Newark, N. J., June 14, 1901. She was a daughter of John C. Fisher, by his wife, Cornelia Maria Skillman.

Children of John Milton and Ann Mary (Fisher) Bowne:

James O. Bowne, born Feb. 28, 1855; married Addie M. Throp, Jan. 16, 1879.

Joseph Holmes Bowne, born Sept. 25, 1856; married Ida S. Holcombe, April 22, 1880.

Mary B. Bowne, born Oct. 18, 1858; died Sept. 19, 1863.

John Addison Bowne, born Sept. 15, 1863; married Caroline C. Middlebrook May 13, 1885. Caroline Crane Middlebrook was born May 23, 1862; her father was Stephen Allen Middlebrook, who was a grandson of Stephen Allen, at one time Mayor of New York City; her mother's maiden name was Sarah Jane Hayes. John Addison Bowne is a member of the Martin & Bowne Co., New York City.

Children of J. Addison and Caroline C. (Middlebrook) Bowne:

Ethel Middlebrook Bowne, born Nov. 3, 1886.

Adele Bowne, Dec. 4, 1896; died July 28, 1897.

Evelyn Bowne, born Sept. 29, 1899.

Cornelia M. Bowne, born Sept. 15, 1863; married Theodore P. Huffman, April 8, 1886.

OFFICIAL MARRIAGE LIST, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, TRENTON, N. J.

Bowne, Andrew,	Monmouth Co.,	married	Mary Barcalow,	Monmouth Co.,	October 11, 1765.
Bowne, Henry,	Hunterdon Co.,	married	Charity Hoff,		June 30, 1784.
Bowne, James,	Monmouth Co.,	married	Elizabeth O. Hartshorn,		August 17, 1743.
Bowne, John,	Monmouth Co.,	married	Catherine Bishberry,		May 27, 1752.
Bowne, John,	Monmouth Co.,	married	Frances Bowman,		December 26, 1692.
Bowne, Joseph,	Monmouth Co.,	married	Sarah Schenck,		June 13, 1757.
Bowne, Joseph,	Monmouth Co.,	married	Hannah Anderson,		July 18, 1763.
Bowne, Obadiah,	Monmouth Co.,	married	Anna Reid,		December 12, 1749.
Bowne, Obadiah,	Monmouth Co.,	married	Susanna De Bowne,		April 3, 1770.
Bowne, Philip,	Burlington Co.,	married	Mary Taylor,	Burlington Co.,	March 11, 1765.
Bowne, Philip,	Burlington Co.,	married	Sarah Wilson,		January 10, 1778.
Bowne, Safety,	Monmouth Co.,	married	Phebe Moxden,	Monmouth Co.,	April 22, 1743.
Bowne, Samuel,	Monmouth Co.,	married	Mary Layton,	Monmouth Co.,	November 28, 1751.
Bowne, Samuel,	Monmouth Co.,	married	Patience Conover,	Monmouth Co.,	September, 1754.
Bowne, Samuel,	Monmouth Co.,	married	Marg't De Bowne,	Monmouth Co.,	April 16, 1763.
Bowne, Thomas,	Monmouth Co.,	married	Helen Reid,	Monmouth Co.,	December 26, 1747.
Bowne, William,	Monmouth Co.,	married	Phebe Davis,	Monmouth Co.,	July 28, 1755.
Bowne, William,	New York,	married	Sarah Newbold,		May 11, 1791.

OFFICIAL MARRIAGE LIST, PREVIOUS TO 1781. STATE OF NEW YORK.

Bowne, Elizabeth,	married	Edward Antill,	September 10, 1686.
Bowne, Elizabeth,	married	John Haward,	August 24, 1757.
Bowne, Gersham,	married	Elizabeth Gildersleave,	December 2, 1773.
Bowne, Gersham;	married	Amity Furman,	February 4, 1763.
Bowne, Hannah,	married	Townsend Willetts,	February 24, 1783.
Bowne, Joseph,	married	Sarah Mitchell,	February 2, 1762.
Bowne, Matilda,	married	Peter Hunt,	November 18, 1772.
Bowne, Obadiah,	married	Elizabeth Van Dyck,	1780.
Bowne, Phebe,	married	Lyonel Baker,	1760.
Bowne, Samuel,	married	Mary Stocker,	1778.
Bowne, Sarah,	married	Jacamiah Mitchell,	1758.
Bowne, Thomas,	married	Elizabeth Carpenter,	1777.

BOWNE WILLS IN NEW JERSEY.

Will of Obadiah Bowne,* Monmouth county, made 1725.

Sons, John, Cornelius, Obadiah and Thomas. Mentions three daughters Ann, Lydia and Mary. The sons receive a tract of land called Westfield, Monmouth county, "whereon I now live" also land and meadow at Chinqueroras, "which was granted and conveyed to me by my brother John Bowne deceased, by deed dated January 13th, 1715." Also land conveyed by patent to John, from Proprietors 1700 (July 16th.)

The three sons Cornelius, Thomas and Obadiah were minors when the father died. Mary was also a minor, from wording of the will.

Executors, (Son) John Bowne, Garratt Schenck and Daniel Hendrickson.

Witnesses, James Paul, Lawrence Thomasse and Lawrence Smith.

Codicil, April 26th, 1726.

Witnesses, Luke Collingwood, James Paul, Wm. Brown.

Recorded at Perth Amboy, N. J.

Will of James Bowne, Middletown, Monmouth county, recorded 1750.

Eldest daughter Rachel, 2nd. daughter Sarah, 3rd. daughter Anna, 4th. daughter Leah. only son Philip, then daughters mentioned, Hulda, Edith and Margaret. James above, had a brother Obadiah, to whom he gave property at Barnegat. His father was James Bowne.

Executors, (his friend) James Mott, Barzillia Newbold, (calls him his brother,) and executrix, daughter Rachel Bowne.

Witnesses, Thomas Cooper, Matthias Johnson, Patrick Foy and Sammel Bowne, Jr.

Samuel Bowne died intestate, letters of adminis-

*Son of Captain John Bowne, 1st. Died 1826

tration to his wife Esther Bowne, dated March 8th, 1756.

Will of Obadiah Bowne, Middletown, 1761.

His wife was Catharine, daughter Mary Ann, and daughter Mary. Son James Gershom, Philip, daughter Matilda, Ann, Son Sammel, Obadiah.

Executors, John Van Brackle, and son Obadiah Bowne.

Witnesses, Edward Andrews, Wm. Browne, Andrew Brannan.

Will of Obadiah Bowne, Middletown, recorded 1774.

Mentions wife* Susannah, daughter Rachael, son James.

Executors, his wife Susannah, Esek Hartshorn, Jonathan Herbert.

Witnesses, Thomas Hartshorn, Cornelay Johnson, Robert Hartshorn. (The two Hartshorns who were Quakers, affirmed).

Will of John Bowne,† Middletown, recorded 1775.

Wife mentioned, no name, only son Andrew. Daughters, Lydia,‡ and Catharine. Had brothers Obadiah, Thomas.

Executors, (Son) Andrew Bowne, son-in-law, James Grover. Mentions his Uncle Capt. John Bowne.

Gershom Bowne. Letters of administration to Samuel Forman on the estate of Gershom Bowne deceased, issued April 26th, 1773. From wording, might be unmarried and quite young.

* Married Susannah De Bowe, April 3, 1770.

† Judge, Monmouth Co., 1741. Married Mary Lippert.

‡ Married James Grover, Jr., 1752.

Will of Peter Bowne of Lower Freehold, recorded July 1774.

Wife mentioned several times but no name. Eldest son, Joseph, other sons, Jonathan and David, daughter Lydia.

Executors, (Son) Joseph Bowne, John Vandevere.

Witnesses, Nathaniel Scudder, Garret Wikoff, John Pittenger.

Will of Andrew Bowne, recorded 1782-85.

Leaves estate to his mother, (Mt. Pleasant, Middletown). Mentions John Crawford and William Crawford, "sons of my sister Catharine Crawford." Mentions Catharine Crawford's daughter, Esther Crawford.

Executors, Wm. Crawford, Robt. Hartshorn, Jerriet Wall.

Witnesses, Wm. Hendrickson, Safety Bowne, Richard Crawford.

Will of James Bowne, Monmouth county, N. J., (Middletown) May 27th, 1807.

"To Samuel & Joseph Bowne, sons of Joseph Bowne," etc., etc. To two neices Anna & Catharine Winter, daughter of Andrew & Rachael Winter. To two nephews Andrew & Obadiah Winter, and their brother James Winter. Piece of woodland to last named was bought of John Stout.

Witnesses, John Stillwell, John De Bowe, Patience Tilton.

Recorded at Freehold, N. J., July 24th, 1807.

Executors, Joseph Bowne & Andrew Winter.

Will of John Bowne, of South Amboy, Middlesex county, 1805.

Administrator, James Morgan, June 12th, 1805.

Will of Jonathan Bowne, Middletown, Monmouth county. To his wife Deborah Bowne, to daughter Ursula Bowne, to son Richard Bowne, last named executor, etc., etc.

Witnesses, Joseph Bowne, John De Bowne, Thomas Walling.

Will of Capt. John Bowne,* 2nd, made 1714.

Mentions "Sister, Sarah Salter" also Gershom Mott for use of their children, etc. To Joseph Dennis a sum of money To Jeremiah White a sum of money. To Thomas Salter and John Salter, Hannah Lineon and to Wm. Hartshorn's three eldest children a sum of money. Balance between his Brother Obadiah Bowne and brother (-in-law), Richard Salter.

Witness, James Paul, Joseph Dennis, Margaret Commen.

Will of Nehemiah Bowne,† probated 1736.

Mentions wife Deborah, brother-in-law, Daniel Bray & Andrew Braw, Brother, Peter Bowne, and speaks of his daughter, Mary Fisher.

NOTE: Owing to imperfect copy, there may be errors in the above abstracts.

* Died 1716, no issue.

† Son of Andrew, died 1736.

The Taylor Family.

The late Asher Taylor of Jersey City, (formerly of Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J.,) during his life accumulated a series of notes regarding the Taylor family, particularly of New Jersey. These were entered in a large book, elaborately bound, about equal in size to an unabridged dictionary. The entries in it cover a period of about forty years and include beside the Taylor family, many notes on related families, particularly of Monmouth County. The book descended by inheritance to his son, Joseph Dorset Taylor, now a resident of Jersey City, who, some time ago, permitted me to make a copy of the portions that relate to the Taylor family. It contains a tolerably complete list of the descendants of Edward Taylor, who came from London to New Jersey in 1692 and settled at Garretts Hill, Middletown, N. J.

In 1886, Elisha Taylor, Esq., of Detroit, Michigan, made a number of extracts from the book and published it with other material under the title of "Genealogy of Judge John Taylor and his Descendants." The book, which was privately printed, was distributed among the descendants of Judge Taylor. No one else in the New Jersey Branch of the family seems to have taken any

particular interest in the matter, and I have therefore decided, with permission from Mr. Joseph D. Taylor, to publish the majority of the notes in the manuscript volume above referred to, adding information gathered from other sources, in the form of foot notes. Just how much space the matter will fill cannot be determined in advance but the publication will begin in the issue of the Jerseyman dated February 1902, and will continue regularly until completed. As I am not acquainted with many of the family outside of those living in Monmouth County, it is likely that much important matter will be omitted, but my idea in publishing these notes, incomplete as they are, is to bring out additional facts so that some one of the family name may be induced to take up the matter and publish a history worthy of the name.

The Index to American Genealogies (Munsell, Albany, 1900, 5th edition) gives one hundred and five references to published notes regarding the Taylor family. So far as I have been able to examine them, only two tell anything of the Monmouth County branch of the family.

I shall be glad to hear from any members of the family or others who are interested in the matter.

THE JERSEYMAN,

VOL. 7, No. 4.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

CAPTAIN DAVID SCHAMP, OF READINGTON.

BY REV. OSCAR M. VOORHEES.

READ BEFORE THE HUNTERDON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AT ITS SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING
AT RINGOES, N. J., SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.

A single sentence in Dr. Mott's pamphlet entitled, "The First Century of Hunterdon County," has led to the researches embodied in this paper. That sentence reads as follows: "David Schomp of Readington, was captain in Washington's Secret Service for years, and as such traversed swamp and hill, from the Delaware to the Hudson." But a little inquiry was needed to develop the fact that a grandson of Captain David Schomp is still living at Pleasant Run, and though in his seventy-third year, he still recalls the closing years of his grandfather's life, and more distinctly still his grandmother's closing days, for she survived her husband several years. As this living grandson, David D. Schomp, was eleven years of age at the time of the Captain's death there need be no surprise at this recollection, and we are glad to record, while the opportunity offers, these matters that fastened themselves in his memory. As he was born in the ancestral home, and has lived all his days upon the estate of his fathers, it is not strange that he takes pride in the traditions of the place and desires to have them preserved. With these traditions as a point of departure, we shall take a short excursion into the past with the particular purpose of finding a setting for the recollections of this living grandson concerning his ancestors.

The name Schomp—originally spelled Schamp—is of Huguenot origin, and is no doubt an abbreviation of De Schamp, a name not unknown in France to-day. The flight of the Huguenots who escaped the sword of the persecutor on August 24th, 1572, that fated St. Bartholemew's Day, is well known, as is also the fact that the Netherlands welcomed a multitude of them. Here the ancestors of our hero knew something of the struggles of their adopted country for freedom from Spanish tyranny both before and after the truce of 1609, knew also something of the battles between the theological giants that began before the carnal battles had ceased, and continued even

after the Calvinistic triumph at the Synod of Dort in 1619; they knew something of quieter days after 1648, both in the political and theological worlds, and one of them, unable, perhaps, to endure with satisfaction such uneventful times, started for the new world to continue the battle of life under the strenuous conditions that then prevailed. This may be putting too much poetry into the motives that led to the migration, for poverty may have been at the bottom of it. At any rate in 1670, nearly one hundred years after the flight to the Netherlands, one Pieter Schamp, and his good wife, now to all intents and purposes seasoned Dutchmen, arrive in New Amsterdam, and begin the work of providing for themselves and their children. Tradition has it that Mistress Schamp was the first baker to set up shop in New Amsterdam, and the old wooden scales on which she is said to have weighed the materials of her trade were allowed to moulder away in the old house we are going to visit.

What Father Pieter did while his frau plied her trade we are not told. Being tall of stature and rugged of build he was indeed a marked man as we may gather from the fact that the famous or infamous Captain Kidd desired him for a companion on the voyage that turned out so disastrously for himself. So persistent was Kidd that he even tried to allure Master Schamp upon his vessel and keep him there till safely out at sea. But Father Pieter was too shrewd a lad to be kidnapped, and when the Captain sailed out of the harbor in September 1696, Pieter Schamp was not on board.

The records at hand make it certain that George Schamp, son of Pieter, moved to Jersey to stay before 1728. Tradition fills in the gap by placing for him a residence on Long Island, that ancient Dutchmen's paradise, before being called, like Abram of old, to a habitation beyond the river. On the 13th and 14th of May, in the year above mentioned—1728—we find him, described as now

or late of Somerset County, purchasing of Daniel Coxe a tract of 500 acres located on Campbell's brook, on part of which his great, great grandson, David D., now resides. The portion of Somerset County from which he came, was, one would think, large enough to allow considerable latitude, for it also contained 500 acres and was located between the South Branch and the Neshanic, beginning about one and one-half miles east of Three Bridges, but when a man takes to the woods he is not seeking neighbors and an extra square mile of property, more or less doesn't bulk very large in his vision. At any rate our George, son of Pieter, the immigrant, comes over into Hunterdon and obtains possession of the tract above mentioned, heretofore owned by Daniel Coxe of Trenton, Hunterdon County, more remotely by "Thomas Williams, late of the city of London, in the kingdom of Great Britain, goldsmith, deceased." This tract is located along Pleasant Run brook between the nearly parallel roads running in a north-easterly direction from said brook, the one from Pleasant Run store toward Whitehouse, and the other further south, from a point near the residence of Henry S. Dalley, toward Readington.

The parchment deed or indenture by which this land was conveyed to Mr. Schamp is still in the possession of David D. Schomp. It is 14½ by 29 inches in size, and is wonderfully well preserved. The writing can still be easily read, though it requires some little time to become familiar with the scribe's peculiarities. This indenture is of a double sort denominated Lease and Release. The one part dated "the thirteenth day of May in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, over Great Britain, etc., King Annoq Dom, one thousand seven hundred twenty and eight," covers 16 lines of about 50 words each, and by it the said Daniel Coxe agrees, "for the sum of Five Shillings of lawful silver money of the Sd Province of New Jersey" to lease the tract therein described "from the day next before the day of the date of these presents for and during and unto the full end and term of one whole year from thence next ensuing and fully to be completed and ended to the intent that by virtue of the presents, and of the Statutes for transferring Yes into possession the said George Schamp may be in actual possession of the said Granted and Bargained Land and premises and every part and parcel thereof with appurtenances and be thereby enabled to take and accept of a Grant and Release the Reversion and inheritances thereof to him his heirs and assigns forever, by indenture to be made between the said Daniel Coxe on the one part, and the Sd George Schamp on the other part and to bear date next after the day

of the date of these presents."

The indenture thus agreed upon appears upon the other side of our parchment, and comprises 45 lines. By it the said Daniel Coxe not only, in the most positive and reiterate language, warrants the title, but further agrees that he "and his heirs and all and every other person and persons whatsoever having and lawfully claiming any Estate Right Title or Interest of in or unto the above granted and released land and premises or any part or parcel thereof with appurtenances by from or under him or them shall and will at all times hereafter during the term of Seven years next ensuing the date of these presents at the reasonable request and at the proper Posts and Charges in the Law of the said George Schamp his heirs or assigns make do acknowledge Suffer and Execute or cause or procure to be made done Suffered and Executed all and every such further reasonable and lawful Act & Acts Matters and Things Conveyances and Assurances in the Law whatsoever for the further better and more perfect assuring and sure making of the said Tract or Parcel of land and other the hereby Granted and Released premises with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said George Schamp his heirs and assigns forever as by the said George Schamp his heirs or Assigns or his or their Council learned in the Law shall be reasonably Devised Advised or Required so as the said further Assurances containeth no further or larger Warranty, than in these presents is already comprised And so as the person or persons to whom such request shall be made be not hereby Compelled or Compellable to travel further than ten English miles from his or their places of usual residence or abode for the doing thereof."

The witnesses to this indenture were Symen Wyckof and Cornelius Ringo and the former "being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, Did Depose that he saw Daniel Coxe the Grantor Signe Seal and as his Act Deliver the same to the uses therein mentioned and that he subscribed his name as an evidence thereto." This deposition was taken by John Reading, one of his Majesty's council for the province of New Jersey, but not until the 14th of September, 1744—sixteen years after the indenture was signed.

Being armed with this indefeasible title our ancient friend seems to have determined to make assurance doubly sure, by moving upon the aforesaid tract to hold it down so as to speak, for tradition says that he moved thereon at once, and the house he built was located, very likely, near the site of the residence of Gabriel Carkhuff. At any rate an ancient oak still stands and its solitary grandeur attests the fact that it was left to

furnish shade for the occupants of the house. He here reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, who spent their days within a few miles of this ancestral plantation.

It is not known at what age our pioneer came to Jersey, nor have I yet discovered the date of his death. Indeed the only fixed point in his life aside from the date of the purchase above referred to is the date on which his will was signed, May 28, 1760, (thirty-two years after the purchase) a copy of which is in the possession of Mr. David D. Schomp. By it his wife Margaret is given the use of his entire estate during her widowhood. At her death, or previous remarriage, the land was to be divided as follows: The two sons of his deceased eldest son George were to receive 183 acres of the Somerset tract, subject to a bond of 87 pounds. Another 183 acres of this tract were given to the two sons of his son Nicholas. One hundred acres, also of this tract, were given to the children of his "daughter Yanaka, late wife of Dirick Merlot, * * * to be divided among them * * * share and share alike according to quantity and quality." The remaining portion of this tract was to be divided among his living heirs both children and grandchildren.

The Hunterdon tract was to be divided between the three remaining children. His daughter Stanchy, whose true name was Christiana, wife of Jacobus Cocks, was given a parcel of 111 acres. Another 111 acres went to his daughter Hannah, of whose marriage no trace has yet appeared, and the remainder, 278 acres, fell to the lot of his son Hendrick. This portion contained the homestead and appears to have been the choice heritage. All these portions are quite definitely described. George and Peter, the two sons of his deceased eldest son George were, two years after the younger should come of age, to pay to each of their five sisters, "viz., Margaret, Phebe, Sarah, Kanorka and Hannah, * * * the sum of sixteen pounds light money, or money at eight shillings the ounce." Also George and Adrian, sons of his son Nicholas, were to pay to their sister Antia a dower equal to that of her five cousins combined, namely eighty pounds. Like Jacob of old in the case of these sons of his son Nicholas he seems to have guided his hands wittingly for the younger was mentioned first when the dying blessing was given. If any grandchild should die under age or without lawful issue, his share was to be divided among the other grandchildren, share and share alike. At the death of his wife the personal estate was to be equally divided among his heirs, except that the children of Yanaka should receive from the estate 40 pounds less than the rest, that sum to be paid

them by their father Dirick Merlot, the money having been given him many years before, and presumably never returned.

"Lastly, I do hereby nominate Constitnte and Appoint my well beloved son Hendrick Schamp, my loving friend George Reading, and my son-in-law Jacobus Cocks to be executors of this my last will and testament, intreating of them to see the same punctually performed and kept."

I have given the substance of this document in detail because it proves that our pioneer was a man who knew his own mind. He kept his entire estate intact until the end, though it is probable that the children and grandchildren were already living on the portions bequeathed them.

His wife Margaret was also a woman after her own sort, if tradition be correct. For it is reported that one day as she was enjoying her pipe, word was brought that her daughter Stanchy was dying. "Tell them I will come," she replied, "when I have finished my pipe." *

*In a will of Kniertje Durje, widow of Joost Durje, dated "On Huyden the 4 May 1728" the Dutch original of which is in the possession of Mr. Schomp, Margrietje, wife of Joost [George] Shamp is mentioned as her daughter. Just what place is indicated by "Op Huyden" I cannot at present state, but the phrase "Actum Boswyk" [done at Bushwick] probably fixes her residence at or near the latter place. This will is so unique that a translation is here inserted. I am not yet able to determine whether the daughter of Joost Shamp called Kriertje is the Stanchy (Christiana,) the Yanaka or the Hannah of will of George Schamp above referred to. The translator favors Christiana, and further states that "the Dutch have a way of giving some senseless diminutive names to their children which do not correspond at all with the original, and which often cling to them in after life."

Here is the will.

At Huyden, May 4, 1728.

I Kniertje Durje [Duryee] widow of Joost [George] Durje, mindful of the certainty of death and the uncertain time and hour of the same, desiring while in good health, to dispose of her temporal goods, which God has liberally given her. *First* of all commending her needy soul to the mercy of her Blood Bridegroom, Jesus Christ, and her body to the earth from whence it came, expecting the blessed resurrection to eternal life—

Firstly. Since Jennietje [Jennie] has had no portion (?) she shall have the bedstead, with its belongings, the bed, pillows, slips and canopy and a new white quilt, sheets, and a couple of pillow cases, and the large Bible; besides that in money, five pounds, and a jacket and cape and apron. This I bequeath to my oldest daughter Jennietje.

Joost Shamp's daughter, Kriertje, must have the silver cup and two pounds in money. Jennietje's son Nicklass must have three pounds in money because Kniertje is his God mother. Jocham Ver Schuur's daughter Catarina, [Katherine] must also have three pounds because I am God-mother to her. After this all the children shall share alike, namely the three Stanken. (Translator does not understand the meaning of this word.)

This was forgotten that Joost Shamp's wife Margrietje shall have the mirror and the copper kettle, and the church book with silver clasps. Jocham Ver Schuur Jennietje's Catarina must also have a silver spoon for a gift. Done at Boswyk [Bushwick] date as above.

Signed sealed and certified
in our presence.

Johannes Schenk,
Maddalena Schenk.

(Signature practically
defies decipherment.)

We must now hasten down the line until we come to our Revolutionary hero. He was a son of Hendrick, who inherited, as we have seen, the major part of the Hunterdon tract. Before the war Hendrick built a new house, the main part of it being 30 x 60 feet, one and one-half stories high. Part of this house still remains, covered on its sides with the original cedar shingles, three feet in length, laid 16 inches to the weather, and fastened with handforged nails that have successfully withstood the action of the elements for over 125 years. In this house father Hendrick was known as landlord, for it was the tavern of the neighborhood.

When we come to his son David, we come nearer to the region of exact information. This is due, however, to an accident of fortune, i. e.; to the fact that his widow applied for and received a pension, and a copy of the papers filed in the case may be seen in the Adjutant General's office at Trenton. Here is an abstract of information therein contained. †

David Schamp was born in 1755. In 1775 he was Lieutenant in Capt. Benjamin Allen's Company, 4th Hunterdon Co., (Col. Mehelm's) Regiment, belonging to the Readington Battalion. In 1776 two companies of Readington's Battalion were called out and David Schamp was commissioned a Lieutenant under Capt. Wm. Hazlett, 4th Hunterdon Regiment. They went to Staten Island and served one month. Afterward from July 1776, he served five months under Capt. David Frazer, 4th Regiment. He was at the battle of Long Island August 27, 1776. Soon after he raised a company of volunteers by order of General Washington, by whom he was appointed Captain. In the winter of 1777, at General Washington's order, he joined Morgan's regiment of riflemen in the regular army in Major Morris' battalion. He was in the battle of Bonhamton, also in the battle of Millstone, and served to the end of the war. No mention is made of his connection with the secret service. If he entered it, it must have been after 1777. He died in Hunterdon County April 3, 1839, aged 84.

†It is believed that a pension was secured by Captain Schamp before his death but of that no evidence has yet come to hand. Rev. John B. Thompson, D. D., recalls having heard his father speak of the preparation of the papers in application for a pension. It is well known that in his later days Mr. Schamp was called Colonel, and his residence is marked as that of Col. Schamp on a map accompanying a deed written in 1807. In preparing the pension papers there was difficulty in "proving the higher rank," and Dr. Thompson says that Capt. Schamp was advised to be satisfied with proving the lower rank. This advice "he rejected with indignation." Whether the application was not completed during his life time because the desired proofs could not be secured, or whether the higher rank was only secured in connection with the militia and hence not properly included in an application for a pension, I am unable to state. In the application by his widow here summarized no mention of higher rank appears.

This record of our hero is all very creditable, but there is one sentence in it that is disappointing. Can it be that this beautiful tradition of heroic secret service, especially the carrying of important dispatches from the Commander-in-chief at Valley Forge to Ticonderoga, during the Burgoyne campaign, must be declared to lack historic foundation? One would be rash in declaring that no valid evidence of such service exists. All the writer states is that no such evidence has come to his attention. And he regrets that he has not at hand the evidence upon which Dr. Mott based the sentence above quoted. From his confidence in the good Doctor's carefulness he is inclined to believe that such service was actually rendered, and he will be on the lookout for evidence to sustain his belief. He does not wish to take the poetry out of those days of heroism. There was too much prose in army service then, too much of the stern reality of hard conditions. The heroism by which the patriotism of those days was sustained should be magnified rather than subjected to the all too stern rules of historical criticism.

Though we are not yet able to confirm this delightful tradition of secret service, we are not on that account to think there was nothing of the poetic in the life of our hero. For he married early, probably before he was called into active service. Helena Hoffman was his bride and her age when led to the altar was sweet sixteen. While her husband was following the fortunes of war she lived with his parents at the old tavern, and some of the incidents I shall relate come from her lips. The trend of them is still fresh in the memory of her grandson who is ready to vouch for the truthfulness of this record.

Two incidents connect the old tavern with revolutionary history. One has to do with the enemies and the other with the friends of the patriot cause. Which comes first in the order of time I am unable as yet to determine. But I shall dispose of our enemies first. They were a band of Tories that passed through this section on a marauding expedition. Dr. John B. Thompson connects this raid with an order of the British general which practically authorized such raids on the part of all sympathizers with the crown. He mentions the incident in one of his historical papers. ‡

‡This paper entitled "A Jersey Woman of the Eighteenth Century" was read before the New Brunswick Historical Club March 16, 1893, and afterwards printed. The order referred to is quoted by Dr. Thompson as follows: "All salted and meal provisions which may be judged to exceed the quantity necessary for the subsistence of an ordinary family shall be considered a magazine of the enemy, and seized for the King, and given to the troops as a saving for the public." The date of this order does not appear.

The news of the approach of this band caused consternation among the people who did not relish the idea of being pillaged. Father Hendrick had two fine stallions which would surely be considered legitimate spoil. So Mrs. David hastily mounted the best one and hurried him to a hiding place in the woods. On her return she found that the enemy had brought the other horse from the stable with the evident intent of taking him with them. But he slipped away and ran in the direction of the mountain. One of the band starting after him shouted, "We'll catch him if we have to go to hell for him." But his oath did not bring him success, for the horse was caught and secreted by a Mr. Allen and afterwards returned. ‡

Meanwhile Mrs. Hendrick Schamp was not less brave. In the cellar, the outside door to which may still be seen, was the family supply of meat, and this was calculated to whet the appetite of the marauders. But Mrs. Schamp planted herself at the entrance with a pitchfork in her hand and stoutly declared she would visit with sharp medicine the first man who approached. We may well believe she did not wait to finish her pipe before organizing for defense. After observing her evident determination, and the vigor with which she brandished her weapon, the leader shouted: "Let the huzzy alone, we don't want the meat."

During the same raid, on another part of this tract, a gander, stalking alone because his mate was sitting, was shot by one of the band. This gave to the goose that remained a trifle of distinction. This goose belonged to George Schamp an older brother of Captain David, and he had a son Henry who was born January 1774, four months before baby goose cracked her shell. Being thus doubly distinguished her life was spared and she was given by George Schamp her owner to his grandson Robert, son of Henry, with the charge not to kill her. She lived to the magnificent age of eighty-six years and six months, dying November 1860, the year and month Lincoln was elected President.

Mistress goose never heard the solemn words "dust to dust" pronounced over her grave, for she was carefully stuffed, and may now be seen at the home of Mr. George S. Dalley who lives on one quarter of the original 500 acre tract. His mother, a daughter of Robert Schomp, who died less than two years ago, April 1900, well remembers this goose, and tells of her peculiar childish actions,—goslingish, perhaps we had better say—in her old days. Each spring she would roll

†Dr. Thompson attributes both these acts of heroism to Mrs. David Schamp, but I give the recollection of her grandson which is very probably correct.

together a few stones and sit on them as religiously as if they were eggs. And woe to the child who dared disturb her while at her grandmotherly task. In her last days she became totally blind, and for a time was fed from a spoon. I took pains to visit Mrs. Dalley, see the goose and learn the facts at first hand.

Our tavern on Campbell's Brook was to be given a new experience. Strangers of every degree had come and gone, finding shelter under its roof and refreshment at its hospitable board. But the great day was that on which General Washington appeared and asked for lodging for himself and staff. Can we not in imagination picture the scene? How there would be hurrying on every hand to complete the final act of preparation for such distinguished guests! In this case the fatted sheep was killed to make a suitable dish for the great General. How must they have felt when he asked instead a plain bowl of mush and milk. Surely here was a great one of earth in the likeness of humble men because, forsooth, he would fain be satisfied with a dish of hasty pudding.

The time of this visit was if I mistake not during the summer of 1777 when General Howe, having failed to draw the American army from its strong position at camp Middlebrook, and fearing to march through a hostile country, withdrew to Staten Island and embarked for the Delaware, as it proved. For a time Washington was left in great uncertainty as to Howe's real destination. Thinking that the latter might sail up the Hudson to strengthen Burgoyne, he had marched to Pompton Plains and there being informed that the fleet had gone south instead, he returned toward Philadelphia in order, if possible, to protect that city. It was while on this march that he passed through the Whitehouse region, stopping at the house that gave a name to the place, and spent the night at Schamp's tavern.

Did he spend two nights there? That may be answered by asking another question. Did Washington keep his armies on the march on Sundays when not in special haste? We know from a letter of his to the President of Congress written at "Coryell's Ferry, Jersey, July 30, 1777," that he reached that point on the evening of the 28th with General Green's division. Now the 28th was Monday, and no doubt the distance from Schamp's tavern—but little over fifteen miles—had been covered that day. Hence if Washington did not remain two nights at Father Hendrick's he must have continued his march on Sunday, arriving the evening of that day.

At any rate he spent a night there, for did not Grandmother Schamp delight to recount the incidents that impressed themselves on her memory.

Of course the coming of the Commander in Chief with a division of the continental army caused something of a commotion throughout the section, and many gathered to look upon, even if they were not permitted to speak to the General. Among others came members of the Van Fleet family, bringing with them a lad of few years, but much boldness, as it proved. For while the General was pacing upon the long porch from end to end, awaiting final preparation for their departure, what should our young hopeful do but slip up behind, grasp the General's sword, and enjoy the sport of driving so stately a steed. Do you not hear his chirp, and see consternation pictured on the faces of the by-standers as they wonder what his excellency will do! He does nothing but allows the young Jehu to continue the sport, while he as a faithful steed yields graciously to the whim of his driver.

We wonder if Captain David was with that portion of the army and had the pleasure of introducing his General to his parents and to his young wife, not yet twenty. If he was it was by special dispensation of the General, for he was attached not to Green's, but to Philemon Dickerson's division of the army. If he was not there we may be sure that Father Hendrick was not slow in letting the General know that his boy David was an officer in the service, and it may be that his glowing accounts of his son's daring and horsemanship led to the latter's being selected as a bearer of important messages! It may be, we do not know.

Another recollection of that visit deserves to be put in black and white. As the army wagons started on their journey toward the Old York Road they met a darkey with an ox-team and load of wood. The wood was soon unloaded, and part of the army stores put in its place. Then Mr. Darkey was placed in the line, and for a time he knows military service, though never having enlisted. But his service was of a temporary nature, for in due time he returned, his yoke of oxen in splendid flesh, and he wearing a Hessian cap—the proudest man in Readington.

If you have a liking for ancient ware you may see the dish from which Washington ate his hasty pudding and the bowl in which he washed still preserved in the house in which the ancient goose sleeps her unending sleep. That these are the identical vessels there can be no doubt. The tradition concerning them is that they were brought from Holland to New Amsterdam and thence to

Jersey by the first of the Schamps to come hither, and that they were slightly cracked when the lumbering vehicle on which they were brought was crossing the fords of the Raritan.

The old tavern was strongly built as you may well imagine. The beams overhead in the part still standing show evidence of great care in the preparation. The boards of the floor above the reception room are remembered to have been very badly indented. Can you guess the cause of this? Perhaps you can if you ever heard of the game popularly called "Crack Loo." At first sight these words do not seem to mean anything in particular, but to the participants they decided a matter that was deemed of considerable importance. The boards of the floor were wide and of course the cracks between them plainly to be seen. The custom was for each contestant to flip a large penny against the boards above, and then observe where it landed upon the floor below. The man whose penny landed farthest from a crack, according to the rule of the day, must "stand treats." Now does not Crack Loo, or Crack or Lose convey a more definite meaning? Mr. Schomp regrets that when in 1842 that portion of the house was removed to make room for the present structure he did not preserve some of those indented boards. They would serve as positive evidence, I am sure. *

When the war was over Captain David returned to the home of his father, and, at the latter's death, inherited a part of the estate. Here he lived the life of a farmer and gentleman of leisure, for the house ceased to be a tavern. He was a noted horseman, and delighted to follow the hounds. Dr. Thompson speaks of having seen him start toward the mountains fox hunting, attended by seventeen dogs. He was also a breeder of fine horses, some of which he entered in the races on Long Island. It is strange that no obituary appears in the weekly published in Flemington at the time of his death, for he was a man of note in the community. As he died in 1839, there are but few now living who recall him. But he should not be forgotten by those who cherish the memory of the men and events that made the present possible.

*The origin of the name Crack Loo is not here given as though thoroughly established. "Loo" was the name of a game of cards, and may have been used as synonymous with "game." Hence the name above given may merely have meant "crack game."

AN INTERESTING FIND OF TWO PARCHMENTS, RELATING TO EARLY NEW JERSEY.

BY ELIAS VOSSELLER.

READ BEFORE THE HUNTERDON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AT ITS SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

AT RINGOES, N. J., SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.

Some weeks ago I discovered in the office of our County Clerk two parchment documents, about eight inches wide and forty-eight long. They were dusty, faded, stained, torn and mouse-eaten. I obtained permission of the Clerk, A. R. Dilts, Esq., to take them out and make copies of them. Afterwards I read to him these copies and then asked him to allow the originals to be placed in the archives of our society for care and safe keeping. This request he granted. They are here to-day for your inspection. They bear the same signatures, but not all in the same order, and contain about 150 names each.

Some of these signers were men of national renown. Others were prominent in local affairs and makers of sentiment in this part of our state.

One document is an oath of allegiance to his majesty King George the Second of England, and as nearly as can be deciphered is as follows :

I, A. B., do sincerely profess and aver that I will be faithfull and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George the Second—So help me God.

I, A. B., do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest and abjure as Impious and heretical that damnable Doctrine

* * * * *

given by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome may be deposed by those subjects or any other whatsoever. And I do declare that no Foreign Prince, Power, Prelate, State or Potentate hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, pre-eminence, Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within the Realm of Great Britain—So help me God.

I, A. B., do heartily and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testifie and declare in my conscience before God and the world that our Sovereign Lord King George the Second is lawfull and rightfull King of Great Britain and all other His Majesty's Dominions and Countries thereunto belonging, and I do Solemnly and Sincerely Declare that I do believe in my conscience that the Person pretended to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late

King James and since his Decease pretending to be and taking upon himself the Stile and Title of King of England by the name of James the Third or of Scotland by the name of James the Eighth or the Stile and Title of King of Great Britain, Hath not any right or Title whatsoever to the crown of Great Britain or any other the Dominions thereunto belonging, and I do renounce refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him and I do swear that I will bear faith and true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Second and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all Traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his Person, Crown or Dignity and I will do my utmost endeavors to disclose and make known unto his Majesty and his Successors Treasons & Traitorous Conspiracies which I do know to be against Him or any of them and I do faithfully promise to the best of my Power to Support, Maintain and Defend succession of the King against him the said James and all other Persons whatsoever which * * * and all those things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to the Express words by me spoken and according to the plain and common sense and understanding of the same words without any Equivocations, mental Evasions or secret reservation whatsoever, and I do make this Recognition acknowledgement, abjuration, renunciation and promise, heartily, willingly and truly upon the true faith of a Christian—So help me God.

The other document is the Protestant oath against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation as taught by the church of Rome.

It is as follows :

I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God profess, Testifie & declare that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any Transubstantiation of the Elements of Bread & Wine into the Body & Blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any Person whatsoever and that the Invocation or Adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other Saint

and the Sacrifices of the Mass as they are now used in the church of Rome are superstitious and Idolatrous, and I do solemnly in the presence of God profess, testify & declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words and unto me as they are commonly understood by English Protestants without any evasion equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever and without any dispensation already granted me for that purpose by the Pope or any other authority or Power whatsoever or without thinking that I am or will be acquitted before God or man or absolved of this Declaration or any part thereof although the Pope or any other Person or Persons or Power whatsoever should Dispense with or annul the same or Declare that it was null and void from the Beginning.

There is no date on these documents thus far. Now follow seventy signatures and still no date.

The first signature with a date is Elijah Gillett, Sheriff of Morris, sworn before the Governor Feby 8, 1744.

These documents apparently were signed at Trenton, which at that time was in Hunterdon Co.

The Governor at this time was Lewis Morris who in the summer of 1738 was commissioned as Governor of New Jersey, separate from New York, and who served until his death in 1746.

The last signature with a date is John Hackett, a justice of the peace "sworn Jan. 15, 1759 before me Theo. Severns." So these documents extend over a space of at least fifteen years and were probably considered of some importance.

A bold signature is that of Law. Saltar, Captain of the Nottinghams sworn Apl. 8, 1758, before Theo. Severns, followed by Isaac Pearson, Lieutenant of the same company. Probably these were officers of a company of British troops, stationed at Trenton.

A beautiful signature is that of Moore Furman, "High Sheriff, this 11 May, 1757." He was a successful merchant in Trenton and also Post Master of that city. In the war of the Revolution he was Deputy Quartermaster. Realizing the injustice of slavery, and "being convinced of its iniquity & inhumanity, and desiring to discourage the same, he manumitted his negro man slave Thomas" as early as Jan. 1784, which was thirty-seven years previous to legislative action by our state for the abolition of slavery.

Tho. Thompson, missionary of Monmouth wrote a curious looking signature, with the statement, "read the above declaration before the Governor Sept. 12, 1745."

David I. Cowell writes himself as Ensign of the Trenton Company of foot. There is a group of

seven names, very difficult to decipher, with this indorsement: "Germans, sworn before the Governor Oct. 16, 1744."

A curious fact is that one of these Germans signs his name on one of these documents as Jacob M. *Oatds*, and on the other Jacob M. *Utz*.

John Dagworthy was another High Sheriff of Hunterdon Co. It was he who sold on Aug. 6, 1736, to Philip Ringo, five acres of land for £30, on which he built an Inn and tradition says this log cabin became a famous stopping place known as Ringo's Old Tavern. For many years Ringos was the most important village in the whole Amwell Valley. A store was kept there to which the Indians resorted from as far as Somerville. Public meetings were held there and later on celebrations that interested the whole county centered there. It was also a place of considerable trade.

Henry Landis who came in 1737 was a saddler and grew rich in his business and became owner of several hundred acres of land. In the stone house which he built and which is yet standing Lafayette lay sick for more than a week and was attended by Dr. Gershom Craven who practiced in that part of the County for more than forty years. Cornelius Ringo's name also is on these lists.

Andrew Reed was a merchant in Trenton and the first Treasurer of the borough of Trenton, upon its incorporation in 1746. He was also the first Post Master in Trenton in 1734.

The notice given of the establishment of a Post Office in Trenton says, "where all persons may have their letters, if directed for that County; also where they may put in their letters directed to any parts, and due care will be taken to send them."

In 1759 he removed to Amwell where he died Dec. 1 1769. He was father of Gen Joseph Reed of Revolutionary fame.

Jasper Smith is a family name that we find in at least four generations. As early as March 1699 the name appears among certain persons to whom was conveyed a piece of ground for the erection of a meeting house and for a burying-ground and a school house, for inhabitants of Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville) and parts adjacent. In 1721 a Jasper Smith was a Justice of the Peace. In 1754 a Judge of Common Pleas. This is the one whose name stands here. His son Jasper who graduated from Princeton in 1758 and who became a leading lawyer in this County, was an ardent patriot in the Revolution, a devoted christian and a strong Presbyterian.

The First Presbyterian Church of Amwell, the Presbyterian Church of Flemington and the Presbyterian Church of Lawrenceville are all greatly

indebted to him.

He built for his own use the house which is now the Parsonage at Lawrenceville, and his son Jasper bequeathed the property, over two hundred acres to the congregation.

Edward Hart, father of John Hart the signer of the Declaration of Independence, lived in Hopewell.

John Hart, the signer, is perhaps the most widely known name on these lists. His signature here is very similar to the one given in McClure's Magazine for July 1901. That magazine also gives his picture, showing a very attractive face. Below his name is the indorsement, "sworn before me this twentieth Day of May 1755.—Theo. Severns."

A. Leaming and Jacob Spicer presumably were lawyers of Trenton. They edited a valuable law book containing the Grants and Concessions of New Jersey from 1664 to 1702, which was published about 1751. The book was out of print for a number of years, but was so much sought after that a reprint was made by Honeyman & Co. of Somerville, N. J., in 1881.

Philip Phillips was one of Washington's Guides from the crossing of the Delaware to Trenton on the night of the attack on Col. Rahl's forces.

It was after this battle, in which Col. Rahl was killed, and the greater part of his Hessian forces captured, that Lord Germain despairingly exclaimed, "All our hopes were blasted by that unfortunate affair at Trenton."

Charles Clark came to Trenton from Long Island and lived on a farm near the city. He was one of the seven corporators of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton and is recorded as being present at every meeting of the Trustees from 1757 to 1775. On the night of the Battle of Trenton, Dec. 25, 1776 he met his death by falling into the fire of his own hearth.

J. Archibald Home, was Deputy Secretary of the Province in the time of Gov. Morris.

The three following are stated to be "by affirmation," Benj. Smith, Wm. Morris, Jr., Thos. Cadwalader.

Benjamin Smith, one of the Elders in the First Pres. Ch. of Trenton, and also chairman of the Board of Trustees, left a legacy of \$2,500 for the endowment of a scholarship in the Theological Seminary at Princeton.

Wm. Morris, Jr., lived in Trenton and must have been a man of large projects for as early as 1746 he advertised rum by the hoghead and salt by the hundred bushels.

Thomas Cadwalader was the first Chief-Burgess of Trenton. In 1750 he advertised for sale 900 acres of woodland one and a half miles north of town, watered by fine streams.

Peter Lott was a name of several generations. In 1721 one of them died leaving five children, to one of whom, Peter, he bequeathed six shillings more than to the rest, and made him executor. He was of Hopewell and probably the Peter who signed this document.

An advertisement of Feb. 1737 says there will be a stage-wagon from Trenton to New Brunswick twice a week and back and that it will set out from Wm. Atlee's. An advertisement of later date shows Wm. Atlee to have been also the owner of a "Malt House, Brew-House and all utensils."

Samuel Nevill came from England in 1736 to take possession of a considerable estate which he inherited from a sister. He lived in Perth Amboy and was at one time its Mayor. He became a member of the Assembly and was its Speaker.

He was made second judge of the Supreme Court in 1748 and held that office for sixteen years.

He compiled two volumes of the statutes of the Colony, which were published by authority of the Legislature. They contained all the Acts of the Assembly from 1702 to 1752, and became very valuable, being in great demand by the Bar of New Jersey.

William Bowne, And His Descendants in America.

BY M. K. READING, M. D., ADEN, VIRGINIA.

CONTINUED.

We regret that Dr. Reading has not been able to complete the series of notes on the Bowne family in time for this issue of the Jerseyman. Items sent in by members of the family who are interested, require verification, and this the author who is a practising physician in a farming district, far from any libraries, has not been able to do. There will be one and possibly two more articles, which will be published during the year

1902 if they can be finished in time. The type as used in the Jerseyman has been kept standing for two months after the issue of each number, and then used to print a small edition in pamphlet form. This of course will not be ready until some two or three months after the final installment appears in the Jerseyman.

H. E. DEATS.

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